CANADA WEST

Issued by direction of
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Minister of Immigration
and Colonization
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CANADA ~ THE NEW HOMELAND

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR THE INTENDING SETTLER

Immigration Regulations.—The Canadian Immigration Regulations debar from Canada, immigrants of the following classes:

(1) Idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons and persons who have been insane at any time previously.

(2) Persons afflicted with tuberculosis or any contagious or infectious disease.

(3) Persons who are dumb, blind, or otherwise physically defective, unless security is given against such persons becoming a public charge in Canada. (Where any member of a family is physically defective communicate with the nearest Canadian Government Agent, giving him full particulars about physical disability before making arrangements to move to Canada.)

(4) Persons over 15 years of age who are unable to read. (Exception is made in the case of certain relatives; see nearest Canadian Government Agent.)

(5) Persons who are guilty of any crime involving moral turpitude; persons seeking entry to Canada for any immoral purpose.

(6) Beggars, vagrants, and persons liable to become a public charge.

(7) Persons suffering from chronic alcoholism or the drug habit, and persons of physical inferiority whose defect is likely to prevent them making their way in Canada.

(8) Anarchists, agitators and persons who disbelieve in or are opposed to organized Government or who advocate the unlawful destruction of property.

(9) Persons who have been deported from Canada for any cause and persons who have been deported from any British Dominion or from any allied country on account of an offence committed in connection with the war.

United States citizens, who do not come within any of the excluded classes above mentioned are admissible to Canada if in possession of sufficient funds to maintain themselves until employment is secured.

The restrictions placed upon the admission of former alien enemies have been removed and now they will not be debarred on account of their nationality.

The Canadian Immigration Regulations are subject to change from time to time, and persons residing in the United States who are not citizens of the United States, should in every case correspond with the nearest Canadian Government Agent, giving particulars of nationality, length of residence in the United States, present occupation and intended occupation, before deciding to move to Canada.

Homestead Regulations.—The following regulations apply to public lands in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and in the Peace River Block of 3,500,000 acres in Northern British Columbia.

Available Dominion Lands have been divided into three areas as follows:—

Area "A": Lands south of the south boundary of Township 16 in the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. In this Area the right of entry is withdrawn. The right of an intending settler to apply for the cancellation of an existing entry is also withdrawn. Vacant and available Dominion Lands in Area "A" are, however, open for application for grazing leases.

Area "B": Lands within the Lethbridge, Calgary and Moose Jaw Agencies in the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta lying north of the north boundary of Township 15 and West of the 3rd Meridian. In the Prince Albert Agency Townships 31 to 37 inclusive, between the 3rd and 4th Meridians, also Townships 38 to 43 inclusive, Ranges 1 to 10 inclusive, West of the 3rd Meridian. Any vacant lands in this Area are being made available either for settlement or for grazing lease, according to the quality of the land. In Area "B" application for the cancellation of an existing entry may be made subject to the general regulations in that behalf.

Area "C": This Area comprises all Dominion Lands lying to the north and east of Areas "A" and "B" in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and including the Peace River Block in British Columbia.

As regards vacant and available lands in Areas "B" and "C", every person who is the sole head of a family and every male who has attained the age of eighteen years and is a British subject or declares intention to become a British subject, and is not excluded under the immigration regulations (see preceding section), may apply for entry for a homestead of one-quarter section (160 acres more or less). An entry fee of $10 is charged, and the settler must erect a habitable house upon the homestead and reside therein for at least six months in each of three years. He must do some cultivation in each of the three years and at the end of that period must have at least thirty acres of the homestead broken of which twenty acres must be cropped. Where the land is difficult to cultivate on account of scrub or stone a reduction may be made in the area of breaking required.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation on certain conditions, where the land is not suitable for grain growing.

A homesteader may perform the required residence duties by living on a farm of not less than eighty acres within nine miles of his homestead. Such farm must be solely owned by the homesteader, or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister. If the residence is performed in this way fifty acres must be broken on the homestead, of which area thirty acres must be placed under crop, a reasonable proportion of the work to be done in each year after date of entry.

Customs Regulations.—A settler may bring into Canada, free of duty, live stock for the farm on the following basis, if he has actually owned such live stock abroad for at least six months before his removal to Canada, viz.: If horses only are brought in, 16 allowed; if cattle are brought in, 16 allowed; if sheep are brought in, 160 allowed; if swine are brought in, 160 allowed. If horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are brought in together, or part of each, the same proportions as above are to be observed.

Duty is to be paid on live stock in excess of the number for which provision is made as above. For customs entry purposes a mare with a colt under six months old is to be reckoned as one animal; a cow with a calf under six months old is also to be reckoned as one animal. Cattle and other live stock imported into Canada are subject to quarantine regulations.

Settler's effects, free, viz.:—Wearing apparel, books, usual and reasonable household furniture and other household effects; instruments and tools of trade, occupation or employment, guns, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, typewriters, bicycles, carts, wagons and other highway vehicles, agricultural implements and live stock for the farm, not to include live stock or articles for sale, or for use as a contractor's outfit, nor vehicles or implements moved by mechanical power, nor machinery for use in any manufacturing establishment.

Machines, vehicles and implements for agricultural purposes, moved by mechanical power, and motor vehicles, valued at not more than one thousand dollars, and boats for fishing purposes. All the foregoing are admitted free of duty if actually owned abroad by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada, and subject to regulations prescribed by the Canadian Minister of Customs and Excise.

Provided that any dutiable article entered as settler's effects may not be so entered unless brought by the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months' actual use in Canada.

Also free gas or gasoline traction engines for farm purposes, valued at not more than fourteen hundred dollars each, and complete parts thereof; traction attachments designed and imported to be combined with automobiles in Canada for use as traction engines for farm purposes and parts thereof for repairs, (but subject to sales tax of five per cent if not owned by the settler at least six months before entry).

The settler will be required to take oath that all of the articles have been owned by himself or herself for at least six months before removal to Canada; that none have been imported as merchandise, for use in a manufacturing establishment or as a contractor's outfit, or for sale; that he or she intends becoming a permanent settler within the Dominion of Canada and that the "live stock" enumerated is intended for his or her own use on the farm which he or she is about to occupy (or cultivate), and not for sale or speculative purposes, nor for the use of any other person or persons.

Freight Regulations.—1. Carload shipments of farm settler's effects must consist of the following described property of an actual farm settler, when shipped by and consigned to the same person.

Household goods and personal effects, all second hand, and may include:

Agricultural implements and farm vehicles, tractors and automobiles (automobiles only from Minnesota transfer and Duluth) all second hand

Live stock, not exceeding a total of ten head, consisting of horses, mules, cows, heifers, calves, oxen, sheep, or hogs (from Windsor, Sarnia, and other eastern points, not more than six head of horses and mules may be included in a car of farm settler's effects).

Lumber and shingles (pine, hemlock, spruce, or basswood), which must not exceed 2,500 feet in all, or the equivalent thereof, or in lieu of (not in addition to) the lumber and shingles, a portable house, knocked down, may be shipped.

Seed grain, trees, or shrubbery. The quantity of seed grain must not exceed the following weight: Wheat, 4,500 pounds; oats, 3,400 pounds; barley, 4,800 pounds; flax seed, 1,400 pounds. From points in Western States 1,400 pounds of seed corn may also be included.

Live poultry (small lots only).

Feed, sufficient for feeding the live stock while on the journey.

2. Live Stock.—Should a settler wish to ship more than ten head of live stock (as per Rule 1) in a car, the additional animals will be charged for at the less-than-carload live stock rate (at estimated weights as per Canadian Freight Classification), but the total charge for the car will not exceed the rate for a straight carload of live stock.

3. Passes.—One man will be passed free in charge of full carloads of settler's effects containing live stock, to feed, water, and care for them in transit.

4. Top Loads.—Agents do not permit, under any circumstances, any article to be loaded on the top of box of stock cars; such manner of loading is dangerous and absolutely forbidden.

5. Settler's effects, to be entitled to the car load rates, cannot be stopped at any point short of destination for the purpose of unloading part.

6. For information as to carload rates on Farm Settler's Effects, apply to Canadian Government Agents, as different states have different classification.

For particulars as to reduced railway fares and settler's rates on stock and effects, for information of any nature relative to Western Canada and the wonderful opportunities being offered to new settlers, write the nearest of the following Canadian Government Agents in the United States.

C. J. BROUGHTON, Standard Trust Bldg., 112 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
MAX. A. BOWLBY, 73 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
W. S. NETHERY, 47 E. Town St., Columbus, Ohio.
A. E. PILKIE, 202 W. 5th St., Des Moines, Iowa.
J. M. MacLACHLAN, 10 Jefferson Ave., E., Detroit, Mich.
W. E. BLACK, 117 Robert St., Fargo, N.D.
GEO. A. COOK, 104 Central Ave., Great Falls, Mont.
F. A. HARRISON, 308 North 2nd St., Harrisburg, Pa.
R. A. GARRETT, 130 Monument Circle, Indianapolis, Ind.
M. J. JOHNSTONE, 2025 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.
C. A. LAURIER, 43 Manchester St., Manchester, N.H.
K. HADDELAND, 329 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.
GILBERT ROCHE, 3 & 5 First St., San Francisco, Cal.
J. L. PORTE, Cor. 1st and Post Sts., Spokane, Wash.
O. G. RUTLEDGE, 301 E. Genesee St., Syracuse, N.Y.

or to

Superintendent of United States Emigration, Dept. of Immigration and Colonization, Ottawa, Canada.

A list of unoccupied, privately owned lands for sale, giving prices, terms, acreage suitable for cultivation, distance from a railway, nature of soil, value of buildings and name and address of owners, as well as a small list of farms that may be had for rent with particulars as to improvements, etc., may be obtained upon application to any Agent referred to above. Applicants should specify the location in which they are interested.

U.S. 300 M. '24

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CANADA WEST

WITHIN the borders of Canada there are 300,000,000 acres of land suitable for farming, and of this vast area only about 60,000,000—one-fifth—are as yet under cultivation. In Western Canada alone 100,000,000 acres await settlement, much of which is within fifteen miles of railways and available for purchase at prices ranging from $15 to $20 an acre. In the more remote districts there is still a considerable acreage, not so readily accessible to railways, open as free grants in quarter sections of 160 acres from the Canadian Government.

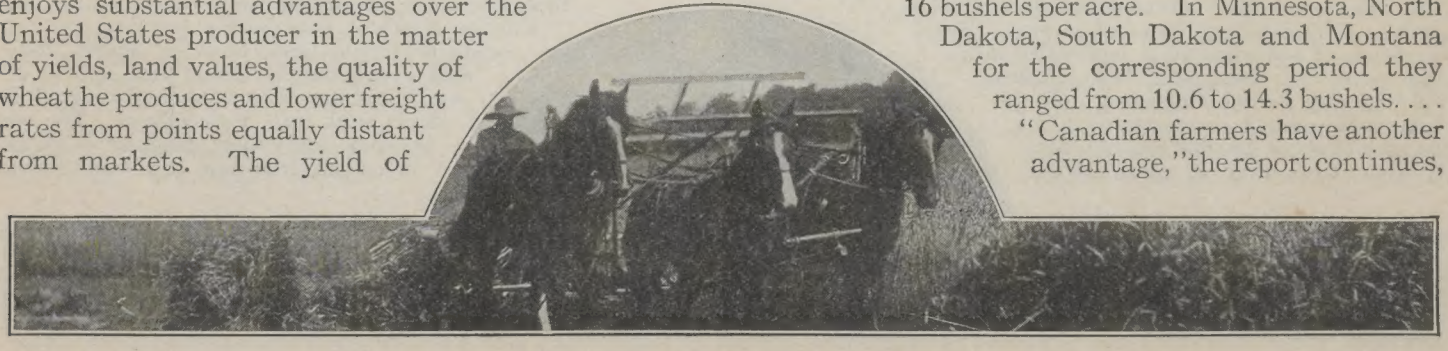
While mixed farming is being more generally followed in Western Canada, grain growing continues to be the most important branch of agriculture, with wheat and oats as the principal crops. The three Prairie Provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—form one of the world's great granaries. Canada is now the second largest wheat and oat producing country in the world, being exceeded only by the United States. It is the largest exporter of wheat in the world. About 95 per cent of the 474,199,000 bushels of wheat produced in Canada in 1923 was grown in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The wheat acreage of Canada that year was 22,671,864 acres, of which 21,665,276 were in the three Prairie Provinces.

These great areas of fertile farm land, which can be had at low cost—or in certain districts as free Government grants—are perhaps the greatest opportunity the world offers today to the farmer who wants to better his circumstances, and, particularly, to give his growing family a good chance in life. The desire to own your own farm, and to get it at a low cost which will make your farming profitable, must lead you to investigate these opportunities. Just as the low-priced lands of the Middle West States in the last century were a source of wealth to thousands of farmers who had the vision to see the possibilities and were not afraid to strike out for themselves, so the low-priced lands of Western Canada offer success today. Read in these pages what the opportunities are and how you may share in them.

Western Canada's Wheat Supremacy

In a report on the wheat situation made in the fall of 1923 to the President of the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture for the United States, Mr. Henry C. Wallace, said: "The Canadian wheat farmer enjoys substantial advantages over the United States producer in the matter of yields, land values, the quality of wheat he produces and lower freight rates from points equally distant from markets. The yield of wheat, which is a very important factor in the cost of production, is materially higher in Western Canada than in many of our wheat producing States. The average yields of spring wheat in the Prairie Provinces during the ten-year period 1913-22 varied from 15 to 16 bushels per acre. In Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana for the corresponding period they ranged from 10.6 to 14.3 bushels. . . .

"Canadian farmers have another advantage," the report continues,



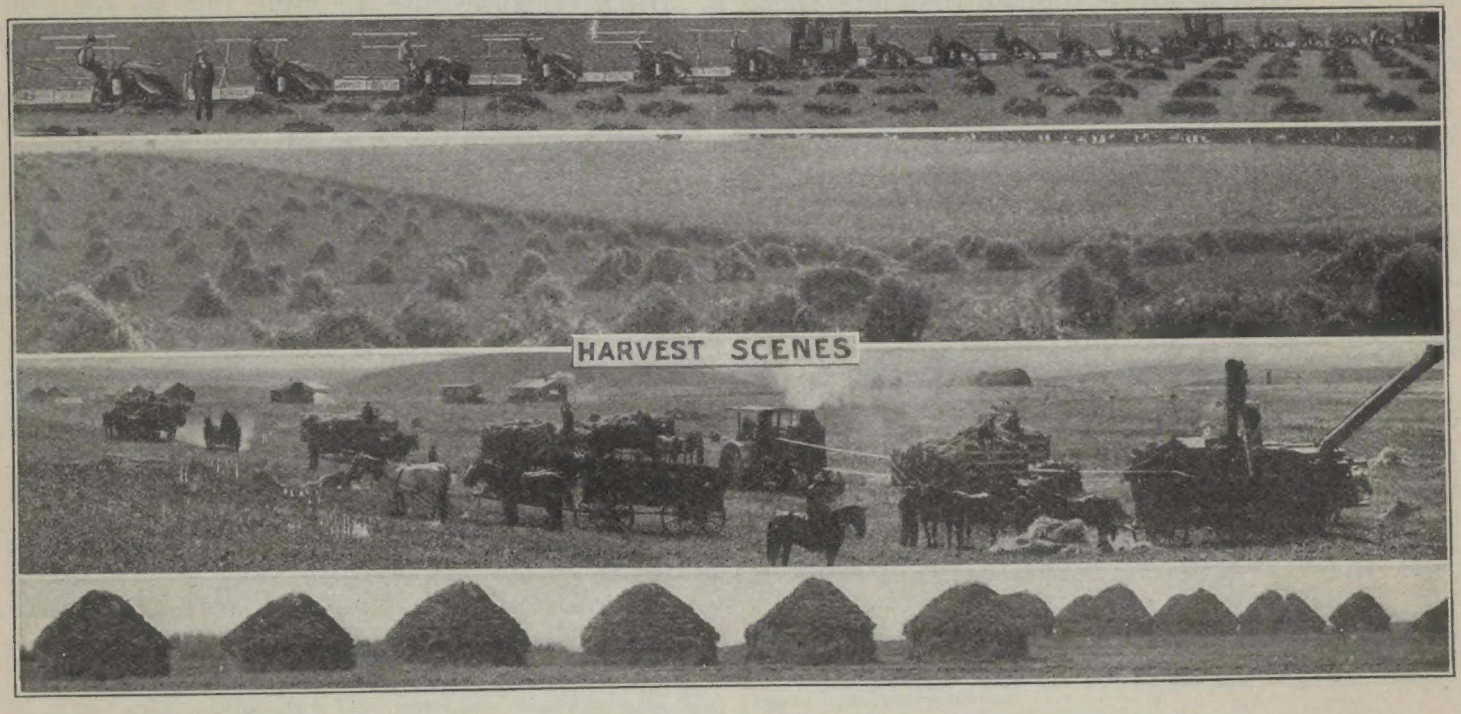
"in the superior quality of their wheat. The excellent quality of the Canadian wheat is attested also by the fact that United States millers purchase and import it in considerable quantities even though subject to a duty of 30 cents. *While satisfactory comparisons between the cost of producing wheat in Canada and the United States cannot be made on the basis of available studies, it is quite apparent that the Canadian farmer has advantages which enable him to produce wheat at materially lower costs per bushel than the American farmer.*"

Referring to farm lands the report points out that the capital invested in land is materially lower in Canada than in the United States. "The average value of (occupied) farm lands in 1922 for Canada as a whole was $40 per acre as compared with $79 for the United States. In the Prairie Provinces the average (occupied) land values ranged from $24 to $32; in eleven of the Western wheat states the range was from $40 to $110."

In the matter of freight rates Canada, according to the report, has a considerable advantage. It states, "The freight rates from points in Montana to Duluth are from seven to ten cents a bushel higher than the rates in Canada for the same distances to Port Arthur and Fort William at the head of the Lakes, from which the rates to Liverpool under normal conditions are substantially the same as Duluth. . . . It is of interest in this connection that while freight rates in the United States are still 45 per cent and more above the 1913 level, Canadian rates from the Western Provinces are practically on a pre-war basis."

Taking the statements in the report of so high an authority as the United States Secretary of Agriculture, it is evident that the settler on a farm in Western Canada enjoys the advantages of considerably cheaper land than he can get in the United States, with a much higher yield per acre, and cheaper freight rates on his produce to market.

It is not, of course, in wheat alone that Western Canada stands supreme. Her fodder crops—oats, barley, rye, peas, sunflowers, alfalfa, even the wild prairie hay—are sources of profit to the dairy farmer. Corn for silage is successfully grown. Horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and poultry thrive on the luscious natural pastures. Western Canada is a country with all-round farmers and all-round prospects of success.



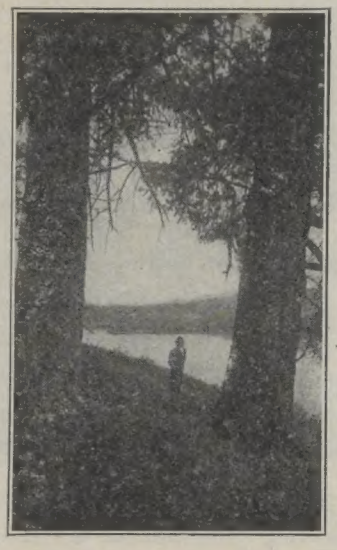
The Canadian Prairies

The territory usually spoken of as Western Canada includes that portion of the Dominion of Canada lying west of the Province of Ontario and between the 49th and 60th parallels of latitude. It lies like a mighty oblong slice in the western half of the North American continent—a slice more than 750 miles wide from north to south and averaging 1,500 miles long from east to west. For purposes of government it is divided into four provinces: Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Of the first three named provinces each has an area of about 250,000 square miles; British Columbia is considerably larger, having 355,855 square miles. The total area of this great, fertile section of North America is 1,114,672 square miles.

Western Canada presents a great variety of physical features, of which the two most remarkable are the fertile prairies of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and the mountain ranges of British Columbia. The prairies, which have made these provinces famous the world over for their production of wheat, oats, barley and flax, are vast areas of fertile land, level or slightly hilly, with occasional elevations that can be described as low mountains, and drained by rivers sunk into deep valleys. The soil is a rich sandy loam, black or chocolate in colour, from one to several feet in

thickness, resting on clay. As a rule, it is free from stone, although here and there are deposits of loose boulders which may, in most cases, be easily removed. There are areas so sandy as to be of little value for agriculture, but these comprise only a small portion of the whole.

For the most part the prairies in their natural state are covered with a rich growth of native grass, which makes excellent hay, and is very suitable for grazing cattle, sheep and horses. This grass grows to a height of one to two feet, and, in moist places, much higher. In the southwestern portion of the prairies (in southern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan), the grass is much shorter and finer, and, owing to climatic conditions, it cures naturally on the prairie, where it is grazed by horses and cattle all winter long. Before the coming of the settler, all these plains were the pasturing grounds, through uncounted centuries, of millions of buffalo, and the fertility stored up on them is only now being released for the benefit of humanity. Except on the higher elevations and along the water courses there are no trees, and for the most part the settler can plough a mile-long furrow without encountering an obstruction of any kind. Many rivers, chief among which are the Red, the Assiniboine and the Saskatchewan, drain the prairie country. The surface drainage in many places gathers into depressions which have no outlet, or which overflow only in periods of high water. These little lakes, or sloughs, as they are called, are generally only a few acres in extent, but they are valuable as reservoirs of water for live stock, and for the rich hay which grows about them down to the water's edge. They are also the breeding place of millions of wild ducks and other waterfowl, and many a wild goose or crane may be shot during the prescribed season.



The prairies may be said to begin at the Red River in Manitoba, where they are about 50 miles wide. As you proceed westward the prairies widen, until at the foothills of the Rocky Mountains they show a width of about 200 miles. This vast triangle, nearly 1,000 miles in length, is one of the greatest wheat producing areas in the world.

The "Park Country"

Immediately north of the prairies lies a country of a somewhat different nature, but equally attractive to the settler. The soil is much the same as that of the prairies, but the surface is dotted with groves of small trees, which give it a park-like appearance, for which reason it is commonly referred to as the "park country." As one continues northward, the groves become more numerous and the trees thicker until they merge into belts of merchantable timber and scrub forest.

The settler in the park country cannot proceed to bring a large area under crop as quickly as he could on the prairies. His fields will be smaller, and will be slowly enlarged as he cuts down the groves which bound them, or breaks up the thick bushes which grow on many of the more open spaces. On account of these obstructions to grain growing on a large scale he will be likely to turn his attention more particularly to stock raising. No finer dairying or mixed farming country can be found anywhere, and the few head of stock with which the settler may begin farming will increase until before many years they become valuable herds. The groves furnish natural protection from the heat of summer and from the storms of winter, and the settler is usually able to cut his own supply of logs for building purposes, and of smaller trees for firewood and fencing. The park country is, as a rule, well watered, with many rivers, lakes and sloughs, and with natural springs of pure water breaking forth from hillsides or along the steep banks of the water courses. Wells dug a depth of fifteen to thirty feet in most cases tap an ample supply of water for domestic purposes.

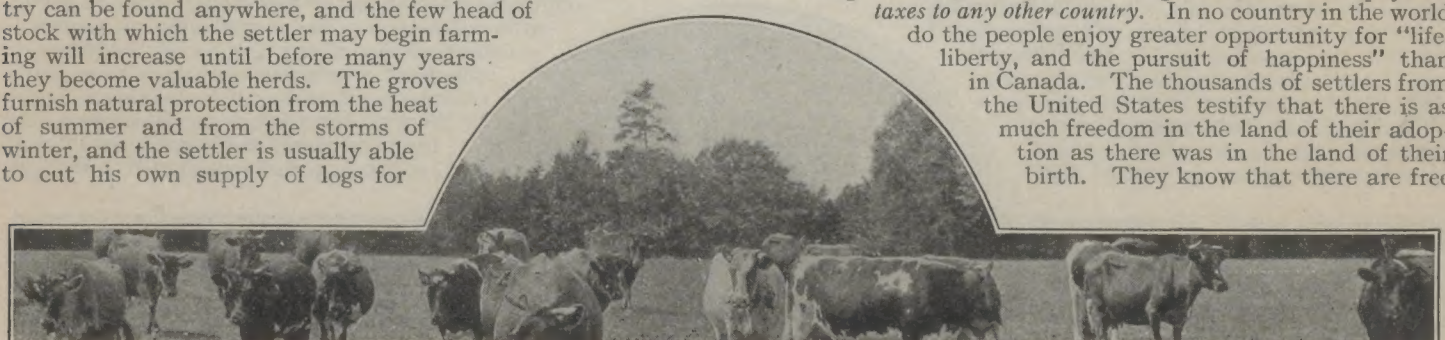
The Mountain Section

The physical features of British Columbia present such a variety of conditions that they can be referred to only in the most general way in this introduction. The Province consists of a series of ranges of high mountains, running in a northwesterly direction from its southern boundary, with long, narrow, fertile valleys between. More variety of climate is presented than in any other province of Canada, and there is a consequent variety of products. British Columbia apples, cherries, peaches, potatoes, etc., capture highest awards at international exhibitions. The valleys and mountain sides are heavily wooded with valuable timber; the streams and lakes abound in fish; the mountains are rich with mineral wealth, and the more remote districts are still a paradise for the sportsman seeking large game.

Government. The settler from the United States particularly will be interested in a word about the political organization of these provinces. Each province has its own elected legislature, which has authority over all matters of an essentially provincial nature. Nine provinces, together with the District of Yukon and the Northwest Territories, constitute the Dominion of Canada. The seat of the Dominion, or Federal, Government is Ottawa, where a Senate of 96 members, appointed for life by the Government in power as vacancies occur, and a House of Commons of 245 members, elected by the people, constitute the Parliament of Canada. This Parliament has authority over matters which concern the Dominion as a whole, such as custom tariffs, militia and defence, banking, currency, relations with foreign governments, etc. Equal suffrage prevails throughout Western Canada.

In addition to the Federal or Dominion Government and the Provincial Legislatures, every organized district has a Council, elected by the residents and property owners of the district, which is called a municipality. This Municipal Council deals with local matters, such as construction and maintenance of roads, etc. There are also local boards of school trustees, elected by the taxpayers in each school district, who have local control over schools, under the general supervision and direction of the Provincial Department of Education. From the foregoing it will be seen that in every matter, from Canada's relationship with foreign countries to the hiring of a new teacher for a country school, the wishes of the people are consulted through their representatives.

Nowhere are the principles of democracy, combined with a healthy respect for and confidence in constituted authority, more firmly established than in Canada. It is a country enjoying all the privileges of self government. *It pays no taxes to any other country.* In no country in the world do the people enjoy greater opportunity for "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" than in Canada. The thousands of settlers from the United States testify that there is as much freedom in the land of their adoption as there was in the land of their birth. They know that there are free



schools everywhere, that the educational system and the social advantages in Canada are as good as any in the world; that the same religious freedom is enjoyed as in the United States, and that nowhere are law and order better maintained than in Canada.

Education. Nothing can be of greater importance to the settler than the opportunities for the education of his children, and for this reason Western Canada appeals particularly to fathers and mothers who want to give their boys and girls the best possible start in life. Under the Canadian system of government the control of education is placed with the provinces, each legislature having authority over all matters relating to education. All the provincial systems are based upon the principle of free education, the funds being supplied by government grants and local taxation. The school system is claimed by educationists to be equal to any in the world. Recognizing to the full their responsibilities not only to the present but also to future generations, the legislatures have vied with one another in making ample provision for primary, secondary and higher education. From primary schools to universities the curricula are so coordinated as to secure a natural transition from the lower to the higher institutions. Technical education has made very rapid advance during the past few years. The technical courses include agriculture, domestic science, mechanical and art courses, handicrafts and vocational instruction. In each province there is a complete system of public, secondary or high schools, and one or more universities.

As a rule, the provincial laws provide for uniformity in the training of teachers, the use of text books and the grading of pupils. Secondary schools or departments, and colleges or universities for higher education, exist under government control in each of the provinces, and the three classes of teaching institutions are more or less coordinated to allow natural transition from the lower to the higher. School terms and holidays are arranged to suit climatic and other local conditions; and it is frequently possible for students to work their way through college or university.

In all the provinces of Western Canada education is compulsory. It is the proud boast of Canada that every child, regardless of the financial circumstances of his parents, is assured a sound education.

In Western Canada the rural schools are about three miles or so apart in the settled districts, and education is free. In some rural districts, where the population is scattered over a wide area, there are consolidated schools, to which the pupils are conveyed at the expense of the school districts in a horse or motor van to a central school each morning and returned to their homes in the evening. The vehicles used in transporting the children afford proper protection from inclement weather, and during the coldest months of the winter are heated.

There is no taxation of pupils for attendance in the public schools in any district in which their parents reside. Ten children of school age in a district are sufficient to permit of the formation of a school district, while an average attendance of six will entitle the school to an annual grant by the Government. All expenses, teacher's salary included, are paid by this grant and a general taxation of all privately owned land within the district, whether occupied or unoccupied, or owned by parents or those having no children. The teachers are all duly certified. In the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, approximately one-eighteenth part of the surveyed land is set apart to assist in the maintenance of schools. From the sale of these lands a fund is created, the interest on which is used to bear a share of the cost of education in the province, thus reducing the expense to the tax payers in any district. The schools are non-sectarian and national in character.

High schools and collegiate institutes for pupils who graduate from the public schools and wish to continue their education or to prepare for the university are to be found in all the cities and larger towns. Each province has one or more universities.

The latest available statistics for Manitoba show that there are 3,782 elementary and secondary schools in the Province. Collegiate institutes are established in Winnipeg, Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Virden, Souris, Stonewall, and in a number of other towns. In the larger centres such as Winnipeg and Brandon there are normal schools for the training of teachers. The Provincial University is at Winnipeg, and on the outskirts of the city is the Provincial Agricultural College, affiliated with the university, and one of the best equipped institutions of its kind in North America. The courses of study in the University of Manitoba include science, arts, philosophy, medicine, agriculture, law, commerce, architecture, languages, political economy, mental hygiene, social work and child welfare. This university is the oldest in Western Canada.

In Saskatchewan there are 4,543 elementary and high schools. Here, as elsewhere in Western Canada, school districts are being established as rapidly as the advance of settlement demands. Collegiate institutes are found in every city and in the principal towns. The normal schools are at Regina and Saskatoon. The University of Saskatchewan, which is supported and controlled by the Provincial Government, is at Saskatoon. In connection with the university is the Agricultural College, splendidly equipped for its special work. The faculties at this university include all branches found at well equipped institutions of a similar kind.

In Alberta there are 2,861 schools of primary and secondary grades. The normal schools are at Calgary and Camrose, and the Provincial University is in Edmonton. There is a faculty of agriculture in connection with the university. Schools of agriculture are established at different points in Alberta, and the Provincial Government also maintains nine demonstration farms. Technical schools are maintained at Edmonton, Calgary, Medicine Hat and Lethbridge.

Biritish Columbia has a total of 991 schools, of which 58 are collegiate institutions or high schools. The normal schools are at Victoria and Vancouver. The University of British Columbia is established at Point Grey, a suburb of Vancouver.

Social Conditions. Though Western Canada offers to the agricultural settler opportunities that cannot be equalled anywhere else in North America, combined with exceptional educational facilities, these alone might not be sufficiently attractive. The normal man or woman is concerned also about the social conditions in the country or district in which he or she is thinking of settling. In this respect also Western Canada has much to offer. All the institutions incidental to established society are well represented in Western

Canada. A network of railways provides easy transportation facilities to all the prairie cities, towns, and villages, with connections to all parts of the United States. There are more miles of railway in proportion to population in Canada than in any other country in the world, and of the 39,773 miles of steam railway lines in the whole Dominion, 19,906 are west of the Great Lakes. In addition to the railways good roads are being rapidly provided everywhere, and are constantly being improved. The motor car, the telegraph, the telephone, the radio are now in general use in every district. Perhaps no modern invention in recent years has so linked the isolated farms with the outstanding events of far away cities as has the radio. With it the best musical programme, the outstanding speakers, the latest market quotations and news of the day, with many other matters of interest and enjoyment, are part of the daily radio program. By this mysterious and wonderful discovery isolation has been reduced to a meaningless term and distance in some respects is a mere figure of speech. It is an interesting fact that transmission is much clearer on the prairies than when subjected to the "interference" of industrial districts.

The provincial governments take an active interest in the improvement of social conditions and the development of the community spirit. They have established and assisted travelling libraries, travelling motion picture outfits, boys' and girls' clubs, women's institutes, agricultural fairs. The Land Settlement Branch of the Department of Immigration and Colonization is also an important factor in community service. Schools and churches are in every settlement. Almost every community has its local newspaper. The rural mail delivery reaches out to serve farm homes in many districts. Since its inauguration in Canada in 1908 there has been a remarkable growth in rural mail delivery. At present there are nearly 205,000 mail boxes on the rural mail routes, an increase of about 180,000 boxes in the past ten years. Rural mail couriers sell postage stamps, and take applications for and accept money, money orders and postal notes. The establishment of this service has been an important factor in improving conditions of life in the agricultural districts of Canada.

In some districts rural hospitals have been established by Government and municipalities, the maintenance being paid for by government and municipal grants and small fees from the patients. Maternity cases, in some of these hospitals, are treated for two weeks without charge. The buildings and equipment are thoroughly modern and the medical and nursing staffs are qualified graduates in their respective professions. Throughout the rural districts the Canadian Red Cross Society and other organizations, such as the Victorian Order of Nurses, are extending the nursing service. In each province the Provincial Board of Health carries on an active campaign for the betterment of health conditions, particularly along educational and preventive lines. The public health nurse visits the schools by legal right, and the homes when desired.

Life and property are zealously respected in Canada. Law and order prevail and offenders are punished without fear or favour. The famous Royal Canadian Mounted Police (formerly the Royal North West Mounted Police) still function on the prairies, their chief duty now being in the districts somewhat remote from the more settled areas.

There are many opportunities in the Canadian West for taking part in a variety of amusements and recreations. Baseball, lacrosse and football are the three principal outdoor games played in Canada during the spring, summer and fall months. In winter hockey, curling, skiing and tobogganing are popular. Dancing and community socials are sure of generous patronage at any time of the year. Nearly every town and village has its skating and curling rink.

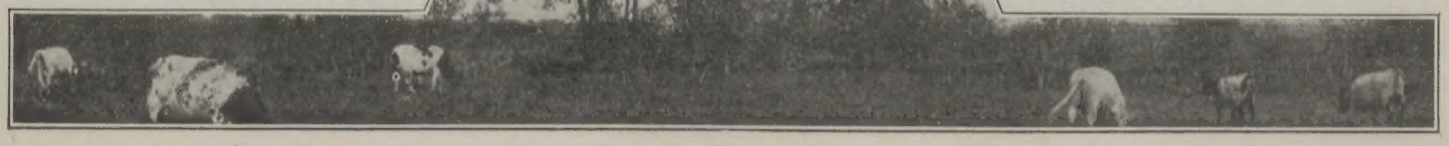
For those who fancy recreation with the rod or gun, there is plenty of sport. Prairie chickens, wild ducks and wild geese are plentiful during the seasons when they may be shot. As for fish, the many large and small fresh water lakes and rivers teem with trout, white fish, pike, perch, etc. Lakes Winnipeg, Winnipegosis, Manitoba and Athabaska are bodies of water that yield large quantities of excellent fish. In the northern part of the Western Provinces are vast areas where moose, wapiti, black tail and white tail deer and black bear may be hunted. In addition to providing good sport, the hunting and trapping of cayotes, badgers, foxes, mink, etc., are sources of considerable revenue.

In Alberta and British Columbia the mountains offer their scenic beauty with some extra varieties of fish and animals for the sportsman. Dominion Government parks are reserved in different parts of the Rocky Mountains for public use. They cover an area of 4,357,660 acres. Animals within the limits of those great public playgrounds must not be hunted. On entering these parks a park warden seals the sportsman's gun and this seal must not be broken while he is in the precincts of the park.

All in all there are many attractions in the way of social life and amusement which tend to make life in Western Canada a life of freedom and independence, such as is not possible in the more congested areas of older settlements.

Franchise. The new settler will soon wish to take his share of the management of the country in which he has thrown his lot. Canada welcomes men and women who take an intelligent interest in public affairs; many former Americans have become members of the Canadian Parliament or Provincial Legislatures, or leaders in other branches of public life. The right of franchise in Canada is extended on a generous basis. With certain comparatively unimportant exceptions, every person, male or female, is qualified to vote at an election for a member of the Dominion House of Commons, if he or she is a British subject by birth or naturalization, is twenty-one years of age, has resided in Canada during the twelve months preceding the date of the issue of the writ of election, and (except at a general election) has resided in his or her electoral district during the two months immediately preceding that date. Fresh lists are prepared for each election after it has been directed to be held, and in urban areas, unless recent provincial lists are available, each voter must attend personally to have his or her name placed on the list, except at certain by-elections and in case of sickness or absence. Any British subject, male or female, who is twenty-one years of age, may be a candidate at a Dominion election, unless he or she is disqualified by office, interest or crime. Generally speaking, persons qualified to vote at Dominion elections may vote at Provincial elections. Certain of the Provinces exact property and varying residential qualifications. Certain property, or income, or tax assessment qualifications must be met in all the Provinces to enjoy municipal franchise.

Citizenship. A citizen of the United States resident in Canada may obtain title to land and buy and sell property the same as a citizen of the Dominion. He cannot, however, hold public office in Canada whether under Dominion, Provincial or Municipal Governments, or vote in any election or obtain a deed for a government homestead without being a British subject. While there is no pressure brought to bear upon any resident to become a naturalized citizen, it is the usual experience that settlers from other countries



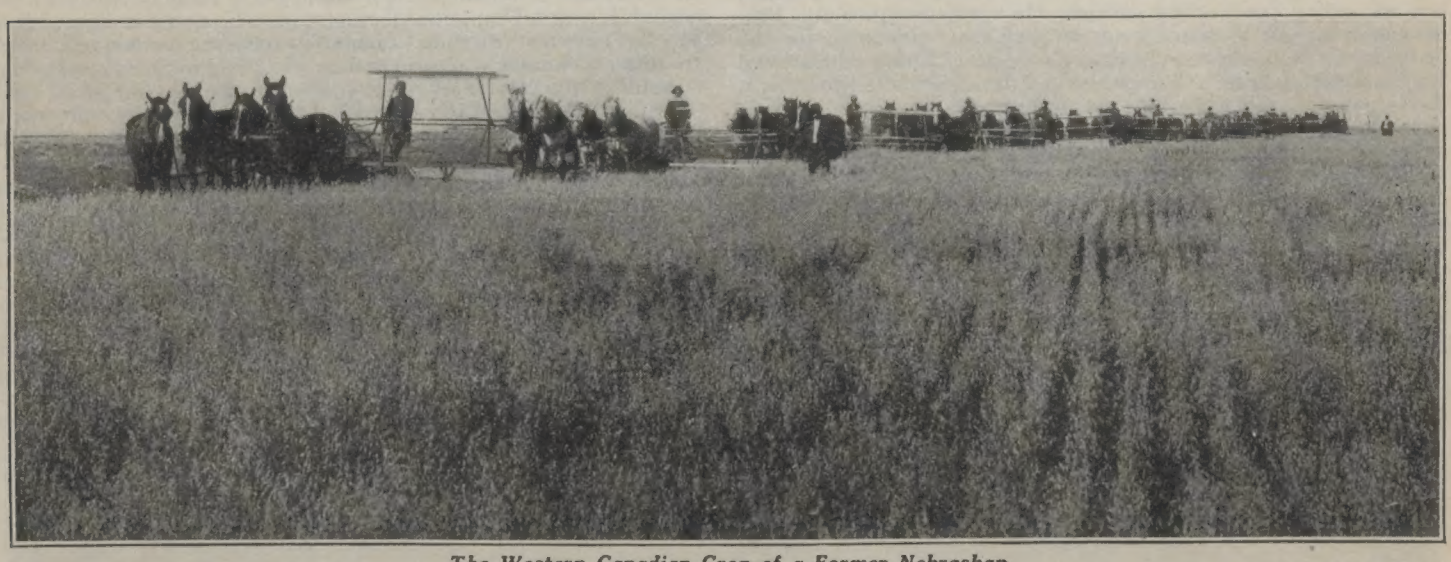
do eventually become Canadian citizens. Application for naturalization is made to the Clerk of the nearest Court of the district in which the person desiring naturalization is living. The applicant is required to show that he has resided in Canada or in any of the British Dominions for at least five years continuously; the year immediately preceding the application being spent entirely in Canada. At the time of application the applicant must show that he is of good character, that he has a knowledge of either the English or French language, and that if the application for naturalization is granted he intends to reside in Canada.

Certificates of naturalization are, except in special cases, issued only to males of the full age of twenty-one years or over, and to females who are single or widowed and are also of legal age. Those taking out naturalization papers may apply to have included the names of their children who are under the age of twenty-one years and living in Canada. Such children become British subjects on the issuing of the parent's certificate bearing their names. The status of a married woman in Canada is deemed to be that of her husband, that is, the wife of a British subject in the eyes of the law of Canada is a British subject, and the wife of anyone not a British subject is of the same nationality as her husband.

Guiding the New Settler. While the Canadian Government believes that every settler should win his own success, and avoids interference with the individual, it realizes that a word of advice and counsel at the right moment may be of great value to every newcomer. Conditions are not unlike those in many parts of the United States, except in the matter of prices and values, and here the Government can be of much assistance. The Land Settlement Branch of the Department of Immigration and Colonization has field representatives in various districts throughout Canada, desirous of assisting the intending settler in helping him to select his farm or in placing him in touch with farm employment. The function of the Land Settlement Branch is to insure new settlers being directed to land where they can have the best opportunities of success; to safeguard them from exploitation in the purchase price of lands which they may buy; and to facilitate the placing of new-comers in farm employment. The interest of the Land Settlement Branch does not end when the new settler is located, but continues as long as it may be helpful. This service is given entirely free by the Canadian Government to the settler without placing him under any obligation whatever. On request any Canadian Government Agent will be glad to give to the prospective settler a Directing Certificate, which, on presentation to the Canadian Immigration Officer at an International Boundary point, will serve as a letter of introduction to the nearest official of the Land Settlement Branch.

A very valuable source of information is the Canadian Government Experimental Farms which are located at convenient points throughout the country and which are maintained for the purpose of giving farmers the best and most practical advice on all problems of agriculture. The central experimental farm is located at Ottawa, Ontario, and there are 24 equipped branch experimental farms and stations and 88 illustration stations. The system extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific and the work ranges from scientific methods to experiments of a very practical nature. Settlers who are near enough to one of these farms to visit it personally are assured of a welcome and advice concerning these methods. Those at a greater distance may have the same benefit by writing and receiving reports and bulletins issued by the farms and written advice from superintendents. Aside from experimental farms maintained by the Dominion Government the Provinces maintain agricultural colleges or schools centrally located in each Province; these are carrying on a great work in agricultural education, particularly with the younger men and women. Agricultural exhibitions held in all parts of the country each summer and fall, demonstration trains which bring agricultural education to the farmers' nearest railway station, and the cooperative works of farms and farm organizations are valuable sources of education and information to the newcomer.

In the following pages information in detail is given about each of the four Western Provinces. The reader will understand, however, that in many respects what is true of one Province is true of all. This is particularly so of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Tens of thousands of families have won for themselves in these Provinces a prosperity and an independence such as they could never have hoped for in their old environment, and the opportunity for the newcomer is to-day greater than ever. This is still the day of opportunity —for those who have the courage to seize it.



The Western Canadian Crop of a Former Nebraskan

MANITOBA

MANITOBA is the most easterly of the Western Provinces of Canada, and is also the scene of the earliest white settlement on the Canadian prairies. Here, in the early years of the nineteenth century, Lord Selkirk founded a little settlement of redoubtable Scotsmen and their families. These pioneers endured the greatest adversities, as they were unskilled in the methods of prairie agriculture, and there were not then, as now, transportation facilities enabling them to take advantage of the world's markets. Nevertheless, the little settlement persisted in the face of great hardships, and became the foundation stock of the oldest white settlement in Western Canada. The town of Selkirk, on the Red River a short distance north of Winnipeg, perpetuates the name of the founder of the colony. From that small collection who founded the Selkirk colony on the Red river early in the 19th century, Manitoba has grown until today it ranks fourth among the provinces in population and contains the third largest city in Canada. A prairie province of the richest soil, and the commercial gateway between east and west, Manitoba offers every condition for permanent progressive prosperity.

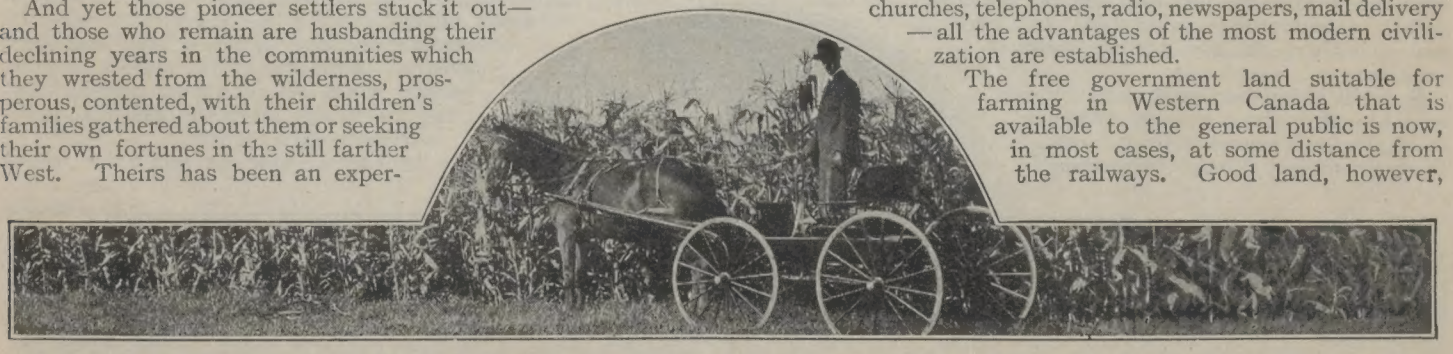
In 1870 the Province of Manitoba was created and admitted into the Canadian Federation. The Province at that time consisted of only a comparatively small section of land on both sides of the Red River, but it has since been twice enlarged, until it now has an area of 251,832 square miles. Aside from its agricultural resources it has important lakes and rivers—Lake Winnipeg is one of the great lakes of the world, 260 miles in length—tremendous water powers, and great forest, fishery and mineral wealth. Although located in the very heart of the American continent, Manitoba is a maritime province, with a lengthy shoreline on the salt waters of Hudson Bay. It has a population of 610,118. The capital is Winnipeg.

The agricultural settlement of the Province, aside from the Selkirk colony already referred to, may be said to have commenced when Manitoba was first linked up with the outside world by means of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in the early eighties of the last century. Hardy pioneers had been flocking into the country even in advance of the railways. The land they received free from the Government on condition that they carried out certain residence and improvement duties, but the lot of the early pioneer was by no means an easy one. The fertility of the soil was unlimited, but the farm machinery of the time was crude and poorly adapted to prairie conditions, and the farmers themselves had little knowledge of the best practices to follow. Worse still, they had no competent advisers, as in those early days government experiments in agriculture under prairie conditions had not been carried far enough to warrant definite conclusions. Railway services were expensive and inadequate; marketing facilities were undeveloped; the wonderful systems of grading and inspection which have since made Western Canada farm products the standard of excellence everywhere, had not yet been brought into existence.

And yet those pioneer settlers stuck it out—and those who remain are husbanding their declining years in the communities which they wrested from the wilderness, prosperous, contented, with their children's families gathered about them or seeking their own fortunes in the still farther West. Theirs has been an experience such as comes but once in any country. They have seen the fertile soil, fresh from the hand of the Creator, turned for the first time to the uses of man. They have seen civilization step in and the wilderness step out. And you may go from end to end of the Province, and ask of every old pioneer this question, "Do you regret the day you came to Manitoba?" and you will find not one who does; not one.

And now the obstacles that they had to combat have been swept away. Settlement has so affected the climate that destructive frosts in the growing season are almost unknown, and science has still further assisted the farmer by developing varieties of grain which ripen in less time than of old. Experiment has determined exactly how each soil should be treated, how each crop should be grown, and inventive genius has supplied exactly the machinery needed for each operation. Railways leave their freight cars within hauling distance of every farm, and both the rates and the services are either under government ownership or under government control. Co-operative marketing, with government assistance, assures the farmer of the full value of his product. Good roads, schools, churches, telephones, radio, newspapers, mail delivery—all the advantages of the most modern civilization are established.

The free government land suitable for farming in Western Canada that is available to the general public is now, in most cases, at some distance from the railways. Good land, however,



may still be bought at very moderate prices, and, considering the advantages now available, the new settler buying land now at $20 or $40 or even $60 an acre really gets it cheaper than did the pioneer of forty years ago, who was granted his for nothing. Let it be made as plain as language can make it: the time of opportunity in Manitoba, and in all Western Canada, has not gone by; today it beckons to you with greater and surer possibilities than ever before.

Climate of Manitoba. Almost the first question asked by the prospective settler is, "What about the climate?" There is a general impression among those who are uninformed on the subject that Manitoba has not a good climate. That depends on what you call a good climate. If a climate with only slight variations of temperature, where men and women become listless and unenergetic, where the tendency is to take life easy regardless of the need for effort—if that is a good climate, then the charges against Manitoba are true. But if a good climate is one which stirs men and women to a high degree of ambition and activity, in which health and energy abound along with a fine perfection of physical and mental qualities, then Manitoba can claim to have one of the best of climates.

It is not to be denied that there are extreme variations of temperature, from 30 degrees below zero in winter—sometimes—to 90 degrees above in summer, and occasionally even to 95 and 100 above. But the winter cold is tempered by the dryness of the atmosphere and by the bright sunshine, and is not nearly so hard to bear as the thermometer would suggest; indeed, it is a common thing to hear settlers in Manitoba from the United States say that they prefer the Manitoba winter to that of the country which they left. It should be remembered that the temperatures quoted above are extreme points reached now and again, and are by no means the usual thing. When extreme heat is registered in summer it is only for a few hours in the middle of the afternoon; nights are invariably cool and comfortable. On the average, all the year round, the skies are clear and bright, the air fresh and exhilarating, and the temperature comfortable. In a normal year there are about 2,175 hours of sunshine.

Rainfall is light to moderate, but is usually sufficient for the requirements of all classes of grains and vegetables. It occurs mainly during the growing months of June and July when the greatest benefit is derived. The snowfall is light except in the northern regions and even there it is not excessive. The mean annual precipitation is from 16 to 21 inches, in rain or the equivalent of rain. Twenty inches is considered ample moisture for crop-growing in Western Canada, and with improved methods of farming good crops are grown with considerably less.

Grain Farming. Manitoba first became famous, in an agricultural way, for the quality of its wheat. The warm, sunshiny days, cool nights, and rapid growing season combine to produce wheat of exceptional hardness and flour-making quality, and "Manitoba Hard Wheat" has become known as a standard of excellence wherever grain is ground into flour. The growing of high-grade grain is, therefore, one of the incentives which lead every settler on to the farms of Manitoba. According to the general practice, and the one which is most recommended, grain-growing is combined with stock raising and dairying, but it is usually to his grain fields that the new settler turns for his first results.

Corn is now an Important Crop in Manitoba. The Corn Belt is steadily moving Northward

The soil of Western Canada has already been described; in Manitoba it is mostly a heavy black loam on a clay subsoil. The land throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is surveyed into sections one mile square. Such a section contains 640 acres, and a farm may consist of a quarter section, a half section, or any other area. Generally speaking, a half section is considered a favourable size. The settler on new land begins by ploughing (breaking) the sod, with ploughs drawn by oxen, horses or tractor. The fresh sod is pulverized, usually by means of disc harrows, and the first crop is sown. Such land as can be prepared by about the middle of May, or even a little later, may be sown to wheat; oats, barley or flax may be sown until early in June. During the summer months the new settler will be employed in breaking more land, fencing a pasture-field, building house and barn, digging a well, etc., or if he is pressed for money he may spend part of the time working on contract for a neighbour. He should, during this first season, make a start in stock raising, even if his investment must be limited to one cow, a brood sow and some poultry. Nor should he neglect a good garden, which will be a great help in keeping the family table supplied and in reducing living expenses.

In July he will cut and stack native

prairie hay, which he may obtain on his own farm, or perhaps on unoccupied lands nearby, and in August his crops will be ready for the reaper. If his acreage is small he may, the first year, arrange with a neighbour to cut it, exchanging other services in return. A contract will be made with the owner of a threshing-machine to do the threshing at a certain charge per bushel, and the grain, except what is required for seed and feed, will then be hauled to the nearest railway station, where the settler can sell it on the open market, or, if he prefers, can ship it in car lots to the terminal elevators at Fort William or Port Arthur. In case he ships his grain, he receives a receipt for it, showing the quantity and the grade; he can borrow money at any bank on this receipt, and can sell his grain at the market price whenever he wishes to do so.

What returns are to be expected from this kind of farming? The average yield of wheat in Manitoba is a little over 16 bushels to the acre. Oats give an average of 32 bushels per acre, and barley 23. All these averages can be greatly increased by good farming. With prices at their present level the settler on new land may fairly expect that, acre for acre, the value of one year's crop will be equal to the first cost of the land.

Below is given a table showing the average yield per acre in the Province of Manitoba for the ten-year period, 1914 to 1923, inclusive, of wheat, oats, barley, rye and flax:

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flax
1914.....	14.84	28.25	21.00	20.00	8.44
1915.....	24.76	38.52	29.38	18.08	11.00
1916.....	10.88	33.55	19.97	18.54	13.38
1917.....	16.75	30.25	22.50	17.25	9.00
1918.....	16.35	31.75	25.25	16.25	10.00
1919.....	14.25	31.25	19.25	13.75	9.00
1920.....	13.90	30.75	21.00	15.50	7.90
1921.....	11.15	22.27	18.87	13.83	8.83
1922.....	19.25	40.25	29.75	16.75	11.00
1923.....	11.25	32.00	22.25	13.75	10.00

Stock Raising and Dairying. As has already been said, stock raising and dairying should be combined with grain farming. Even in the most favoured countries there are years of short crops—although it must be said that Manitoba has never had a complete crop failure—and the settler who has his cows, sheep and swine to fall back on in an "off" year is in a much more comfortable position than he who depends entirely upon grain. There is also on every grain farm a great amount of rough by-product which cannot be marketed in its natural state, but which makes excellent feed for stock.

The general practice is to keep a number of cows and ship the cream to a nearby creamery. The farmer receives a check for his cream, usually by return mail, and as creamery butter commands a higher price than dairy butter, it is more profitable to sell the cream in this way than to make it into butter on the farm. The extent of this industry may be judged from the fact that Manitoba farmers now own three-quarters of a million cattle, and the herds, both in quality and quantity, are rapidly increasing. Male animals and others unsuited for milch purposes find a ready market as beef. Manitoba beef steers have been first prize winners at the principal exhibitions in the United States.

Swine are successfully raised in Manitoba, and are a natural by-product of the dairy business, as they consume the skimmed milk which would otherwise be wasted. They can also be fed grain which has been damaged from any cause and is not readily marketable. Yorkshire and Berkshire breeds appear to be most popular. There are, in an average year, more than 235,000 swine on the farms of Manitoba. Large abattoirs in the Province provide a ready market for the product.

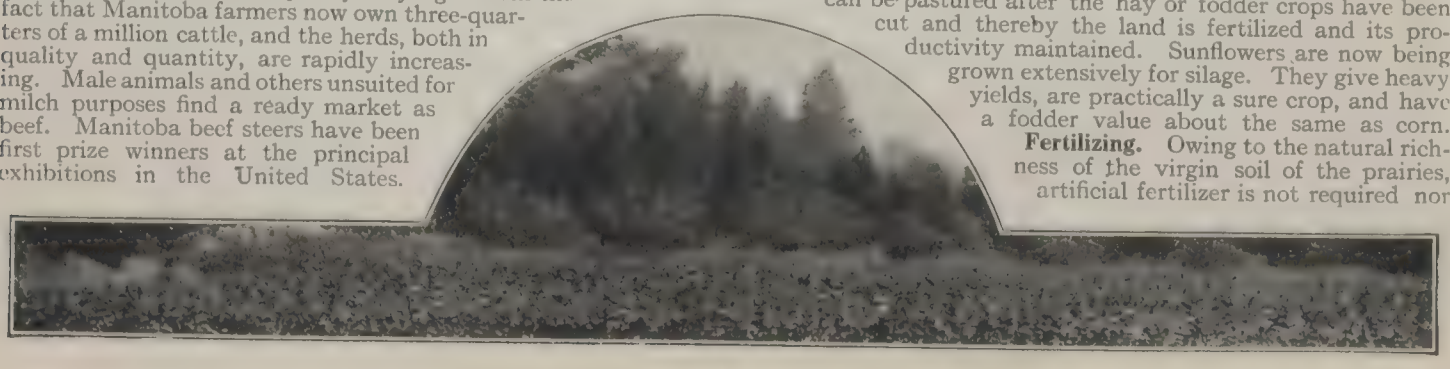
Sheep are not so generally kept as might be expected, although many farmers are beginning to realize their value as a side-line on the farm. According to the records of registered pure-breds, Oxford Downs are the most popular, with Shropshires a close second.

All the usual kinds of poultry—hens, ducks, geese, turkeys—are successfully raised. This branch of farming usually comes under the particular attention of the farmer's wife, and by means of it she is able to build up a very comfortable income in addition to that derived from the other farm operations.

The Farm Garden. The new settler should not neglect the opportunity to have a good garden. All the hardy garden crops such as potatoes, cabbages, cauliflower, beets, turnips, carrots, onions, parsnips, celery, beans, peas, etc., grow abundantly and at the cost of but little effort. Pumpkins, squash, tomatoes, etc., are successfully grown out of doors, as are also strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants, and all hardy small fruits, many of which are found growing wild. Apples are grown in some localities, but require favourable conditions. Early varieties of corn do well, and are becoming an important crop. The farm garden, after providing a large part of the needs of the family table, can be made an important revenue producer, as there is usually a good market for vegetables and native small fruits. Bees are kept extensively and the production of honey is rapidly increasing.

Hay and Pasture. One of the greatest attractions of the Canadian Prairie Provinces is the abundance of native hay and pasture available to the new settler, especially if he locates in a district where there are still considerable quantities of unoccupied land. During the early days of agricultural development in these Provinces, farmers made no attempt to raise tame hay, as the wild varieties met all their requirements, but as settlement increases this condition changes, and now a number of cultivated grasses for pasture and hay crops are successfully grown, such as Timothy, Western Rye, Brome, English Blue and Red Top. One or other of these varieties may thrive better in one district than another, a detail about which the settler can learn the facts in the locality in which he takes up land or purchases a farm. All these tame grasses are succulent and palatable to live stock. Clover and alfalfa have also been introduced with success for pasture and fodder purposes. The growing of cultivated grasses, and especially clover and alfalfa, is recommended in order to maintain the fertility of the soil, for on such grasses live stock can be pastured after the hay or fodder crops have been cut and thereby the land is fertilized and its productivity maintained. Sunflowers are now being grown extensively for silage. They give heavy yields, are practically a sure crop, and have a fodder value about the same as corn.

Fertilizing. Owing to the natural richness of the virgin soil of the prairies, artificial fertilizer is not required nor



NORTHERN MANITOBA

Dotted lines show unsurveyed lands.
Solid lines show surveyed lands.

SCALE
Statute Miles, 40 = 1 Inch.
0 10 20 30 40 50 60

Plan of Section divided into Quarter Sections

North West Quarter	North East Quarter
36	
South West Quarter	South East Quarter

Section 1 Mile Square
Plan of Township

31	32	33	34	35	36
30	29	28	27	26	25
19	20	21	22	23	24
18	17	16	15	14	13
7	8	9	10	11	12
6	5	4	3	2	1

Township 6 Miles Square
Township 6 Miles Square

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Longitude West from Greenwich

Central and Southern MANITOBA

SCALE

Statute Miles, 22 = 1 Inch

0 5 10 20 30

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Canadian Pacific
Canadian National
Other Railways

Dotted lines show unsurveyed lands
Solid lines show surveyed lands

Dominion Electoral Districts are shown in Colors
NAMES in Red

31	32	33	34	35	36
30	29	28	27	26	25
19	20	21	22	23	24
18	17	16	15	14	13
7	8	9	10	11	12
6	5	4	3	2	1

Township 6 Miles Square

Township Map of Manitoba

is it used even on land that has been cultivated for many years. Successful farmers, however, know that no matter how naturally rich any soil may be it cannot be expected to maintain the highest standard of fertility when continually cultivated without some kind of manure, and so they are finding that the most satisfactory and profitable method is to keep as many head of live stock as possible. Mixed farming in Western Canada is consequently becoming more popular, for, in addition to the manure provided by live stock for the land, even a few head of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs mean extra cash returns from the farm. It is now universally known that exclusive grain farming reduces soil fertility while stock raising increases it. A combination of grain growing and stock raising is held by the best authorities to be the ideal method of farming in Manitoba, and throughout Canada east of the Rocky Mountains.

Fuel and Water. In the northern part of the Province there is an abundance of timber, the forest area there measuring about 2,500,000 acres. This provides fuel for farmers near at hand, and elsewhere in Manitoba there is considerable timber growth. In the neighbouring Province of Saskatchewan the lignite deposits are being commercially developed, and the product finds a ready market in Manitoba. Coal from Alberta, where, it is computed, there is fourteen per cent of the total available coal supply of the world, is also extensively used in some of the rural districts of the Province. There is an abundant supply of water to be obtained everywhere.

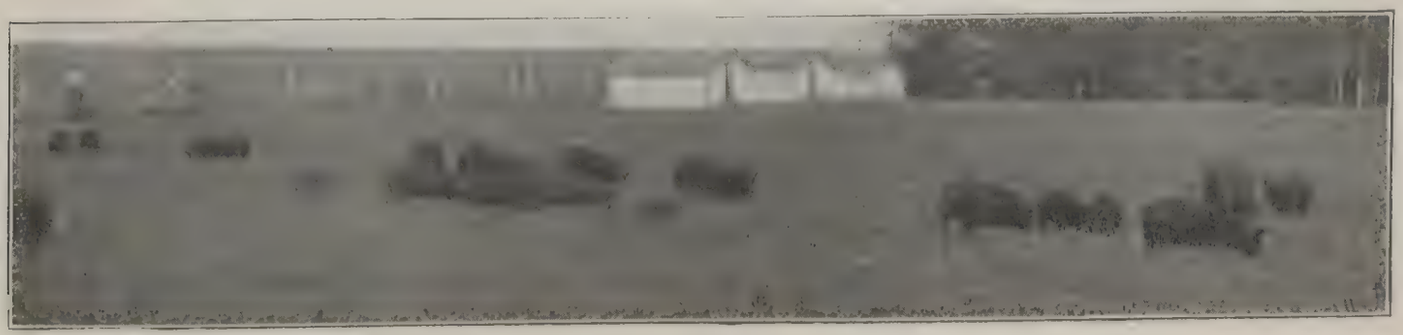
Transportation. The transportation facilities of Manitoba have been extensively developed. At present there are 4,585 miles of railway lines in the Province. The main transcontinental lines of the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific traverse the Province, and from each of these trunk lines several branches radiate, forming an elaborate network. A railway from the Pas to Port Nelson, on Hudson Bay, a distance of 424 miles, has been partly built. The better settled parts of the Province are served by a network of railway lines, as a glance at the map will show. There is a good road system throughout most of the rural districts, and automobiles are used everywhere. No country in the world offers more favourable conditions to aerial transportation than Western Canada, with its wide stretches of level plains and its clear atmosphere.

Cities and Towns. Winnipeg, the largest city in Manitoba and the third largest city in Canada, is the chief center of social as well as of commercial interest. It has a population of about 200,000 with several well established institutes for education and entertainment. Brandon, the second city in size in Manitoba, has a population of about 16,000, and is the center of a very rich farming country. Close by is one of the principal Canadian Government Experimental Farms, which is visited by thousands of farmers and their wives every season. Portage la Prairie is another important center, located between Winnipeg and Brandon. In all the settled parts of the province are enterprising and flourishing towns catering to the needs of the surrounding settlers.

Amusements and Recreations. Opportunities for engaging in much the same amusements and recreations that prevail in the United States are to be found in Manitoba, for the sports and games enjoyed by Americans are equally popular throughout Canada. The lakes and rivers of Manitoba abound in fish of excellent quality, and on the prairie there are innumerable prairie chickens and wild ducks. Wild geese, loons, swans and cranes are found on the many bodies of inland water. Other victims for the trap or gun are fox, beaver, badger, otter, mink and prairie wolf or coyote. In the northern area larger game can be met, such as bears, timber wolves, caribou, moose and deer. The winter months, far from being a period of loneliness, are the holiday season of the year. Nearly every town has its skating and curling rink and intense enthusiasm is aroused over the hockey matches, ice carnivals and curling bonspiels. In the summer these games give place to baseball, tennis, football and lacrosse. The church is frequently the center of organized recreation both in summer and winter.

Other Industries. While Manitoba is essentially an agricultural province and agriculture is its chief and most important industry there are a number of manufactures of considerable significance within its borders. The growth of manufacturing has been in recent years notably rapid, the annual production of manufactured articles exceeding one hundred and twenty-three million dollars. Winnipeg ranks as the fourth manufacturing city in Canada. Flour milling, meat packing, brick and tile making, are extensively engaged in, and there are substantial factories for the manufacture of farm machinery, wire fencing, leather goods, clothing, soap, carriages, etc., in the larger centers.

Taxation. Under the Municipal Assessment Act of Manitoba, all buildings, improvements, equipment and live stock are exempt from taxation in the rural districts. This means that farms are taxed on the land value only. The tax on each quarter section of farm land, consisting of 160 acres, with the small additional tax for school purposes, averages about forty-eight dollars per year for the Province, varying according to localities.



OPEN UP FOR MANITOBA MAP

SASKATCHEWAN

SASKATCHEWAN is essentially an agricultural province. Every branch of farming can be engaged in with success, but it excels in the production of wheat. Considerably more than half of the wheat produced in Canada is grown in Saskatchewan. Of the 474,199,000 bushels of wheat that made up the total yield in the Dominion in 1923, this province contributed 252,622,000 bushels. The average yield per acre in 1923 was 19.75 bushels, practically all hard spring wheat, which makes the finest flour and is in demand by millers everywhere. The entire area sown to wheat in Saskatchewan is less than 13,000,000 acres, which is only about one-sixth of the available area in the province suitable for grain growing. Saskatchewan has an estimated arable area of 94,000,000 acres of which only about 26,000,000 acres are as yet under cultivation. Of the 68,000,000 acres awaiting the plough there are millions of acres, rich in fertility, available for purchase at nominal prices, the average running from $15 to $20 an acre. A considerable acreage of this land awaiting settlement lies close to railways and in districts served by good roads.

Though Saskatchewan is one of the great granaries of the world, farming there is by no means limited to grain growing. Mixed farming is being generally taken up. There is an increasing annual production in dairy products, live stock, poultry, eggs, vegetables, and kindred lines. In 1923 the total value of the dairy products was $18,835,000 and of poultry and eggs $11,781,000.

Saskatchewan's area is 251,700 square miles, the province being 390 miles wide along the 49th parallel and 760 miles long from south to north. It exceeds in extent the combined areas of the states of Idaho, Illinois, Indiana and Washington.

Half a century ago there were but few settlers in the Province. What agriculture there was was practised on primitive lines. Buffalo herds pastured by the thousands on the prairie grass. The Red Indian regarded the great plains as his by right of inheritance. A few venturesome white settlers preceded the railways, which began to thread westward about forty years ago. With the construction and operation of railway lines settlers began to follow in their wake. The potential possibilities in such a rich soil as was to be found in Saskatchewan were the magnet which drew those rugged pioneers, unversed though they were in the scientific agriculture that is now practised. Today, schools and churches are within easy walking or driving distance of every farm home. Telephones have reduced communication from what in the pioneer era took many hours and sometimes days, to minutes and seconds. Gone are the old time lumbering vehicles and in their place have come the more serviceable automobile. A network of railways threads the Province, north, south, east and west. There are 6,267 miles of railway lines in Saskatchewan, more than in any other Province of the Dominion except Ontario. The inconveniences of the past have been supplanted by the conveniences that the inventions, ingenuity and courage of the present have evolved. Farmers have for some time realized the advantages and benefits to be derived from unity, as the organizations for co-operative buying and marketing prove. But with all the facilities to help the settler in this age, industry and patience are still required. While in the wake of settlement innumerable benefits have come, the settler must still use both his head and his hands. Grain growing alone impoverishes the land. The pioneers appreciated that the soil was remarkably fertile, but markets were distant and difficult to reach, and the country lent itself mainly to stock-raising.

Now, things are different. Railways, good roads, scientific farming on a practical basis, marketing facilities and other advantages to the farmer have all been developed to such a degree that there is a tendency to exclusive grain growing. Today, any elevator is a market where the farmer can be paid in spot cash at the prevailing rate quoted in the principal markets for his product. The quick success which comes with a series of good crops is a great inducement to exclusive grain farming, but the settler who takes fertility out of the soil without returning a reasonable amount is not the best settler for the community, nor, in the long run, for himself. The wise settler will, so far as may be practicable, aim to combine stock raising with grain farming. The planting of trees and shrubs, and the cultivation of the kitchen garden, should by no means be overlooked. There are in Saskatchewan no free lands available for homesteads or settlement that are within reasonable distance of the railways and roads, but, as already stated, there is good land to be bought at reasonable prices, according to location and other factors that are considered

as assets. It also is frequently possible to rent a farm or work one on a profit-sharing basis with the owner. However, the chief point the prospective settler should bear in mind is that the development and progress that have been made in the Province of Saskatchewan in recent years have served to make the present opportunities even better than in the earlier days. What the early settlers were able to do, the present settlers can do—and do it quicker.

Climate of Saskatchewan. It is becoming more generally recognized that the climate of Saskatchewan is one of the most valuable assets of the Province. Not only is it healthful and invigorating, but its conditions are such as to stimulate the agricultural possibilities of the land, especially in respect to grain growing. Spring opens in April, when seeding begins. In May the heat is greater than it usually is in the Eastern Provinces. The period of greatest heat is in the month of July, when as high as 100 degrees is sometimes registered, but even in the hottest summer weather the nights are always cool, and often accompanied by refreshing dews that help to moisten the growing crops and stimulate the growth of prairie and cultivated grasses. The winters are cold, the thermometer sometimes registering as low as 30 degrees below zero, and the snowfall is moderately heavy, except in the southwestern part of the Province, where it is very light. The winter weather is, nevertheless, healthful and invigorating. The air is clear and crisp. By day, the brilliant sunshine has the effect of dispelling any dampness, and produces a sense of exhilaration. Most people prefer this dry cold to the damp, foggy weather in countries with a more temperate climate. The annual rainfall of the Province is comparatively light, but the greater part of it comes during the growing season, which is a substantial benefit to the farmers.

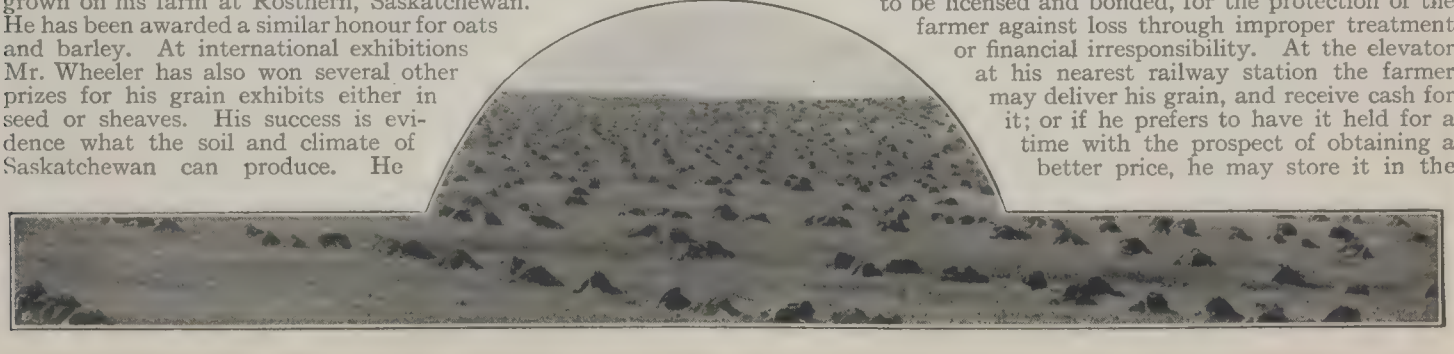
Not only grain, hay and fodder crops thrive abundantly in Saskatchewan, but all kinds of vegetables. Flowers are grown in great variety and richness of colour, and small fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries and currants, are produced with success. During the summer months the average sunshine is nearly nine hours a day and the average number of hours of sunshine for the year exceeds 2,280.

Grain Farming. It may fairly be claimed that no part of the North American continent is more suitable to grain farming than is Saskatchewan. By virtue of the abundant crops of high-grade wheat, oats, barley, flax and rye produced in the Province, it is rightly referred to as one of the greatest granaries in the world. Five times Seager Wheeler, an English settler, has won the world's championship prizes for wheat grown on his farm at Rosthern, Saskatchewan. He has been awarded a similar honour for oats and barley. At international exhibitions Mr. Wheeler has also won several other prizes for his grain exhibits either in seed or sheaves. His success is evidence what the soil and climate of Saskatchewan can produce. He came to Canada several years ago without any previous knowledge of farming. Many other Saskatchewan farmers have had notable success in the largest international competitions. A particularly striking example is found in the case of Messrs. J. C. Hill & Sons, of Lloydminster, who, without previous knowledge of farming, came to Canada. They had the distinction of winning three times in succession the silver cup offered by the State of Colorado, valued at $1,500, for the best oats in the world, and so becoming owners of the cup. Many a farmer's mantel-piece in Saskatchewan is decorated with silverware won at international competitions where the best grain, vegetables or live stock of America was on exhibition.

The soil of Saskatchewan is similar to that of Manitoba, a loamy clay, remarkably well suited for growing grain without the aid of artificial fertilizer. In the winter the frost penetrates the ground to a considerable depth, which provides moisture for the crops as it exudes in the spring.

Practically the same conditions for preparing virgin or new homestead land as noted in the Manitoba section of this booklet apply to Saskatchewan. It should be borne in mind by the prospective settler that rich as is the soil of the Prairie Provinces—unequalled for growing grain of the highest quality—this kind of farming, as has already been stated, should not be followed exclusively. To ensure the greatest success it should be combined with the raising of live stock, and well bred stock at that.

There are excellent facilities for marketing grain in this Province. All grain is sold according to grades established by the Canadian Government law, and inspectors, employed by the Government, decide the grade. The handling and marketing of grain has received the special attention of both the Dominion and Provincial Governments during recent years. Much of the grain for export is handled through elevators, located at almost every railway station, and owned principally by grain companies, milling companies, and farmers' co-operative associations. The regulations require all grain dealers in Western Canada to be licensed and bonded, for the protection of the farmer against loss through improper treatment or financial irresponsibility. At the elevator at his nearest railway station the farmer may deliver his grain, and receive cash for it; or if he prefers to have it held for a time with the prospect of obtaining a better price, he may store it in the



elevator and secure a storage ticket on which is stated the number of bushels of a certain grade to which he is entitled. If he prefers to load his product into a railway car without dealing with the elevator, this can be easily done over a loading platform which, by law, the railways must build at every station where one is required. The inspection and weighing charges and commission together amount to about one cent per bushel.

In addition to the grain elevators at the farmer's nearest railway station, immense interior storage elevators are provided by the Canadian Government at Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, in Saskatchewan, and also at Calgary, in Alberta. Immediately after harvest, when millions of bushels are being marketed by farmers every day, these great storage warehouses assist in providing an immediate outlet for the wheat which is pouring into the country elevators. During that time, too, the railways make special efforts to handle the crop, and trains, each carrying a thousand tons or more of wheat, roar down every main line and branch line in the country. Most of the wheat is shipped by railway train to Port Arthur or Fort William, at the head of the Great Lakes, where it is again stored in huge elevators, until such a time as it can be loaded into boats for transportation to Liverpool and the other great grain markets of the world. The elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur provide storage room for 63,685,000 bushels of grain. There are also elevator facilities at Vancouver for shipping grain destined for points in Asia or the Pacific Coast of America, or Europe via the Panama Canal, and the amount exported by that route is rapidly increasing. It may fairly be claimed that nowhere in the world is the handling of great quantities of grain better organized, or carried on more to the advantage of the farmer, than in Canada.

There has been a remarkable increase in the production of grain in Saskatchewan in the past ten years. In 1914 the total acreage sown to wheat was 5,348,300, from which the crop yield was 73,474,000 bushels. In 1923 the acreage was 12,791,000 and the crop 252,622,000 bushels. The acreage under crop to oats in 1914 was 2,520,000 and the production totalled 61,816,000 bushels. In 1923 the acreage was 4,898,771 with a yield of 218,075,000 bushels. Barley was sown on 290,000 acres in 1914 and yielded 4,901,000, while in 1923 from 640,000 acres, 19,278,000 bushels were harvested. Only 2,600 acres were sown to rye in 1914 which yielded 75,000 bushels. In 1923 the acreage was 568,924, and the total yield 8,582,000. Only about half the quantity of flax has been grown in the last three years compared with the previous seven years under review.

The following table gives the yield per acre in the Province of Saskatchewan for the ten year period 1914 to 1923 for wheat, oats, barley, rye and flax:

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flax
1914.....	13.74	24.53	16.90	20.90	6.40
1915.....	25.12	43.48	31.74	28.17	13.30
1916.....	16.34	43.06	27.00	24.08	12.35
1917.....	14.25	27.25	21.00	18.75	6.25
1918.....	10.00	21.50	17.00	11.50	5.00
1919.....	8.50	23.10	18.20	10.50	4.80
1920.....	11.25	27.70	20.25	14.70	5.00
1921.....	13.75	30.00	26.75	11.25	7.50
1922.....	20.25	35.25	29.00	18.00	8.75
1923.....	19.75	44.50	30.00	15.00	11.75

Stock Raising and Dairying. Though Saskatchewan is notable as a profitable grain growing country, it offers splendid opportunities for mixed farming, which embraces the production of wheat and other cereals with the raising of horses, sheep, pigs, and cattle for beef and dairy purposes. If this system is followed, any falling off in the average crop yield will be made less serious by the returns from the dairy produce and the sale of live stock. This is being more and more appreciated as the increase in the number of farm animals in recent years indicates. There are in Saskatchewan more than 1,602,786 head of cattle of which about 488,495 are milch cows, over 1,143,500 horses, 563,000 swine, 191,937 sheep, and there is also the huge total of 8,445,950 poultry, of which 7,705,102 are hens. These figures show a substantial increase over the previous compilation, and indicate that the advantages of stock raising with grain growing are being recognized.

The demand for pure bred stock is increasing, and the dairy industry is being firmly established in many sections, being encouraged by the creamery system inaugurated and controlled by the Provincial Government. Some parts of the Province are especially adapted to dairy farming. There is a ready market for the products in the cities and towns in Saskatchewan and also for the export. Dairying is rapidly becoming more popular throughout Saskatchewan and is at the point where growth and development of this important branch of farming will follow quickly. The annual production of creamery and dairy butter exceeds 26,825,950 pounds. Bacon hogs are very successfully raised in conjunction with dairying, the skimmed milk making excellent food for fattening. Packing and cold storage plants located in Western Canada pay the prevailing market prices for hogs or beef cattle, and thus obviate the necessity of long shipment to markets. Moreover, buyers make their purchases either on the farmer's own premises or at a nearby stockyard or shipping point. Sheep farming is not as extensively engaged in as might be expected, but sheep are raised in Saskatchewan with success. The dry winters are favourable to sheep raising.

Before the Province became settled and developed to the extent it now is, horse breeding and ranching were carried on to a much greater extent than is the case at present. The division of extensive areas into comparatively small farms has broken up the ranches in many parts of the Province. There is, nevertheless, a profitable and increasing business done in horse breeding. Percheons and Clydesdales are the two breeds most favoured. Notwithstanding the popularity of farm tractors and the motor car, there is a good demand for the well-bred horse, and his worth to the farmer is not likely ever to be seriously lowered.

The Farm Garden. Almost every flower and vegetable that is common to the home garden of any other country in the temperate zone can be grown in Western Canada; in fact there are some flowers and vegetables that thrive better in the Canadian West than in any other country. Small fruits, such as raspberries, strawberries, currants and gooseberries, flourish and ripen in any part of the Province, with the exception of the extreme northerly section. Potatoes yield well and are of good quality, floury in texture and sometimes of great size. As high as 176.5 bushels to the acre has been the

Central and Southern SASKATCHEWAN

Dominion Electoral Districts are shown in Colors

NAMES in Red

Plan of Township

31	32	33	34	35	36
30	29	28	27	26	25
19	20	21	22	23	24
18	17	16	15	14	13
7	8	9	10	11	12
6	5	4	3	2	1

Township 6 Miles Square — Township 6 Miles Square

Plan of Section divided into Quarter Sections

North West Quarter	North East Quarter
36	
South West Quarter	South East Quarter

Section 1 Mile Square

SCALE

Statute Miles, 26=1 Inch.

10 5 0 10 20 30

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Canadian Pacific

Canadian National

Dotted lines show unsurveyed lands.
Solid lines show surveyed lands.

107° Longitude West from Greenwich 106° 105°

54° 53°

NORTH BATTLEFORD

SASKATCHEWAN

PRINCE ALBERT

MELFORT

SOUTH BATTLEFORD

Knee Lake
H. B. Co.
Sturgis
Sandy Lake
Jumping into-the-Water Lake
Black Bear Island Lake
Dead Lake
Trout Lake
Otter Lake
Churchill
Rock Lake
River
Sandy Lake
Snake Lake
Sandy River
Lac la Plonge
Long Lake
Emmeline Lake
Lac la Ronge
Big Stone Lake
Egg Lake
Poor Lake
Partridge Crop Lake
Lac la Ronge H. B. Co.
Wapawekka Lake
Primrose Lake
Dore Lake
Flotten Lake
Smoothstone Lake
Trout Lake
Moose Lake
Potato Lake
Bow Lake
Montreal Lake
Montreal River
Sled Lake
Waterhen Lake
L. des Isles
Beaver River
Crowsford
Green Lake
Pegasus
MEADOW LAKE I. R.
Meadow Lake
De Laronde Lake
Big River
Bodmin
Bittern Lake
Torch River
Fort Pitt
Glenbogie
Kilronan
Stowlea
Bright Sand
Red Cross
Witchekan Lake
Turtle Lake
Birch Lake
Shell River
Shell Lake
Paddockwood
Ridgeview
White Fox
Meath Park
Beaver Home
Meteor
Nipawin
Carrot River
Pontrilas
Lost River
Ratner
Spooner
Teddington
Fort aila Corne H. B. Co.
Brockington
Edenbridge
Waterfield
Arborfield
Silver Stream
Zenith Park
Deschambault Lake
Bigstone Lake
Limestone Lake
Lobster Lake
Blackfeet Lake
Hay R.
Sturgeon-Weir
Amisk Lake
Cranberry Lake
Athapuskow Lake
Goose L.
Sturgeon Landing
Namew Lake
Cumberland Lake
Cumberland Ho.
Rock Lake
Atikameg Lake
Reader Lake
Basket Lake
Cormorant Lake
Pas Mt.
Westray
Whitbourne
Turnberry
Cantyre
Otosquen
Chemong
Ceba
Nepas
Red Deer Lake
Barrows
Baden
Novra
Fishing Lake
Jackfish Lake
Muskeg Lake
Big Quill Lake
Big Gully Lake
Marshall
Lashburn
Battle Valley
Paynton
Bresaylor
Wilkie
Manito Lake
Marsden
Carruthers
Rosthern
Laird
Hepburn
Waldheim
Borden
Radisson
Great Deer
Maymont
Fielding
Lacombe
Dalehead
Dalmeny
Saskatoon
Aylsham
Carrot River
Rassdon
Dition Park
Torch River
Pierceland
Meadow Lake
Green Lake
Loon Lake
Makwa
Canoe Lake
Primate
Meadow Lake
Flotten Lake
Waterhen Lake
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Pierceland
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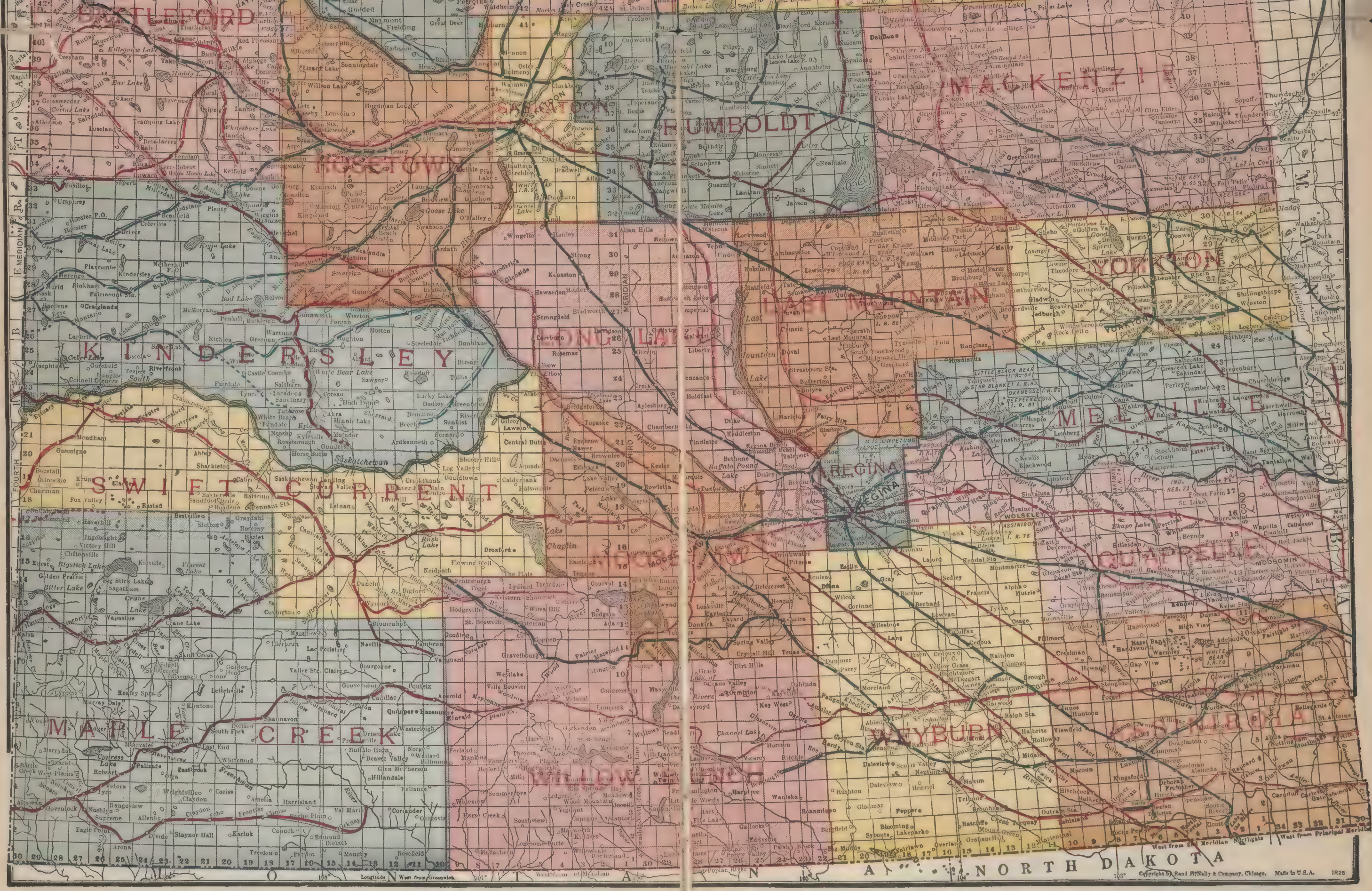
Green Lake
Loon Lake
Makwa
Canoe Lake
Primate


BATTLEFORD
SASKATOON
HUMBOLDT
MACKENZIE
ROSETOWN
KINDERSLEY
LONG LAKE
EAST MACKENZIE
YORKTON
SWIFT CURRENT
REGINA
MELVILLE
MAPLE CREEK
WEYBURN
CUPAR
ESTEVAN
NORTH DAKOTA
Longitude West from Greenwich
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average in a single year. The farm garden, besides providing a variety of wholesome edibles for the family table, usually has a surplus as well as waste produce that serves as food for pigs and poultry. The farm garden for growing flowers, fruit and vegetables should be a permanent institution of every western Canadian farm home, and the settler will find it more than worth his while to plant trees, which can be obtained free—subject to certain reasonable conditions—from the Dominion Government forest nurseries at Indian Head and Sutherland, Sask. Officials of these nurseries will advise him, without charge, the particular kinds of trees that thrive best in the district in which he locates.

Hay and Pasture. The excellent quality of native grasses that sustained huge herds of buffalo, antelope, elk and moose in the days when they roamed the prairies, remains to-day. Where it is not possible to pasture cattle on prairie grass, domestic or cultivated varieties are grown, such as timothy, brome, alfalfa and clover, and, as in Manitoba, sunflowers are being extensively grown for use as ensilage. Fodder corn is also grown in many places. The prairie grasses, when cut before they are ripe, make a very nutritious hay. This hay usually contains native legumes, such as wild vetch, which increase the protein or fattening content of the whole, thus greatly improving it in quality. When cut at the right time and properly cured, this hay does not differ essentially in feeding value from that produced from the cultivated grasses. The best hay crops from cultivated grasses for general use in the Province are western rye, brome and alfalfa, either singly or in combination. Brome grass and alfalfa make the best permanent pasture.

Fertilizing. The outstanding characteristic of the soil of Saskatchewan and of the whole prairies is the large proportion of vegetable matter and nitrogen it possesses. It is to this the soil owes its remarkable fertility and lasting quality. Artificial fertilizer, therefore, is not required, but if the farmer ignores rational farming methods by following grain farming alone, he will ultimately pay for his folly. In order to make the fertility of the soil a lasting resource, grain growing and the raising of live stock must be combined. The importance of this combination of farming cannot be too strongly emphasized if permanent success is to be attained and the fertility of the soil preserved. The severe frosts with the accompanying dry cold are factors in maintaining fertility. They lock up the stores of plant food from the autumn until the spring. Moreover, the moderate rainfall of the prairies prevents loss of soil by erosion. It has been found by experts that wherever the productivity of the soil has been reduced, the cause is due to careless farming methods, such as ignoring the importance of mixed farming and the rotation of crops.

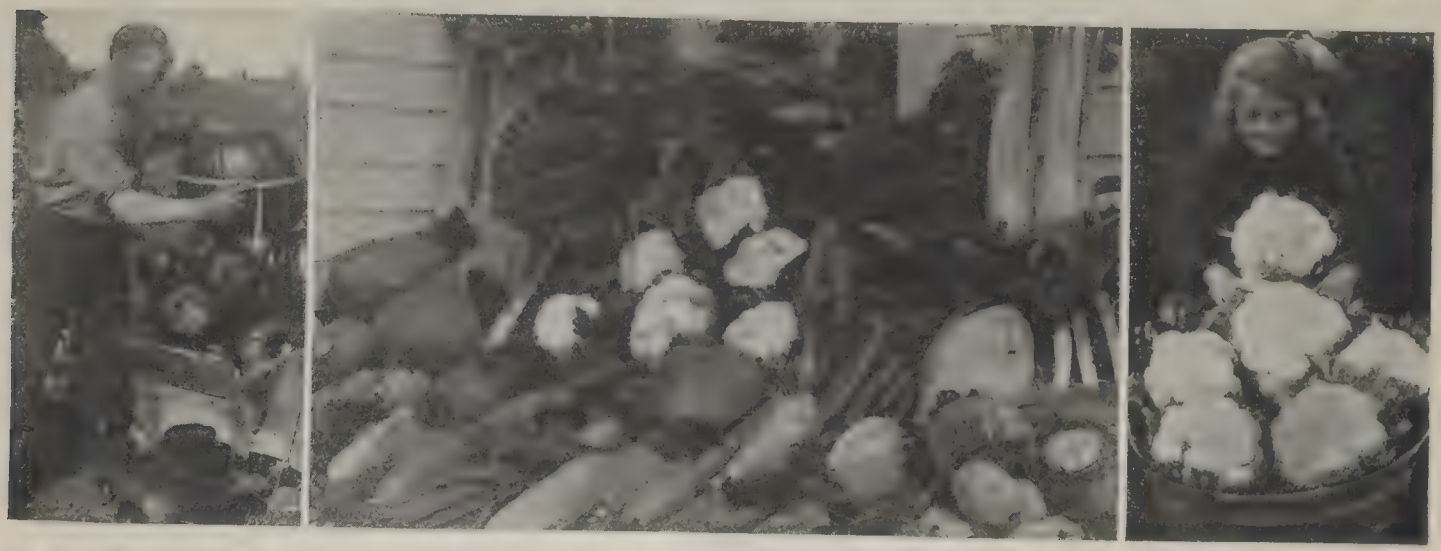
Fuel and Water. Lignite coal is the chief fuel used by the majority of settlers in the rural districts of Saskatchewan. There are rich deposits of it in the Estevan district, in the southeastern section of the Province. A process of carbonizing and briquetting this fuel, believed to be very successful for commercial use, has been evolved. Briquetting simplifies the shipping and storing of lignite and renders its use more economical and convenient. Lignite can also be burned as it is taken from the ground, for much of it is not mined, in the ordinary sense of the word, but is found below a shallow surface of soil. In the northern part of the Province there are extensive areas of bush and timber, from which settlers draw their fuel supply. There is also a considerable lumbering industry in this district.

To the prospective settler an adequate water supply is a matter of great importance. In many parts of Saskatchewan good water for domestic and general use can be obtained from wells at a depth of ten to forty feet. In some districts it is necessary to go considerably deeper in order to be assured of a definite quantity. There are a great number of large and small fresh water lakes throughout the Province, as a glance at the map of Saskatchewan in this booklet will disclose. The principal rivers are the North and South Saskatchewan, which converge into one great river east of Prince Albert, and the Churchill, both of which flow into Hudson Bay. Lakes, rivers, wells, springs, and sloughs provide the general water supply, and in some cases rain water is conserved for domestic use.

Transportation. It has already been stated that the railway mileage in Saskatchewan totals 6,267 miles, and, as in the neighbouring Province of Manitoba, the two transcontinental lines, the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway, cross the Province. The Canadian Pacific, by co-operation with the Soo Line, furnishes direct connection from Moose Jaw to Minneapolis and St. Paul, in the United States, and intermediate points. Railway stations are usually located at intervals of about eight miles along each line of railway, and at each of these stations a country town springs up, which is the marketing centre for the community. The system of roads is designed to offer the greatest possible facility for reaching the markets and shipping centres. On the improvement of these roads the Provincial Government annually spends a liberal sum, and grants to aid in the work are given by the Dominion Government. Even where no road has been graded, the prairie trails are usually hard and smooth.

Amusements and Recreation. In Saskatchewan there is a variety of opportunities for engaging in sports. Baseball, lacrosse and football, the three principal outdoor games played in Canada, all have their devotees in the rural districts during the summer months. In the winter, hockey and curling and dancing hold the chief place on the recreation programme. There is a wide range of choice for the lover of field sports. Prairie chickens, wild ducks and wild geese are plentiful and make a delectable change in the family menu. In the northern part of the Province there are vast areas where moose, wapiti, black tail and white tail deer and black bear may be hunted. There are good sport

OPEN UP FOR SASKATCHEWAN MAP



and considerable revenue to be derived from hunting or trapping the coyote or prairie wolf, badgers, foxes, mink and other fur-bearing animals.

Trout, whitefish, pike, perch, tullibee and suckers, abound in the lakes and rivers. In some the majestic sturgeon can be angled.

Other Industries. The manufactures of the Province, though relatively unimportant, have increased more than 150 per cent in value of products since 1905. Regina, Prince Albert, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw are the chief centres of manufacturing. The chief industries are clay products, flour milling, lumbering and the manufacture of bricks and cement. There are a number of foundries and machine shops located at various points.

Taxation. To the prospective settler who intends to take up agricultural land in Western Canada, the question of taxation is important. In the rural municipalities of Saskatchewan the burden of taxation is placed entirely on the land. No farmer is asked to pay taxes on his buildings, stock, implements or any personal property he may have. Land is assessed at its fair value. The average rate of the annual assessment in the rural municipalities of Saskatchewan is approximately 6.40 mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation.

A public revenue rate of two mills on the dollar is used to supplement the revenues of the Province. A wild lands tax of one per cent of the assessed value of the land is levied against those lands that are unoccupied and unimproved. A farmer who cultivates his land has no wild lands tax to pay.

The settler may ask, how is it possible in a new country like Western Canada, where the settlement is somewhat sparse, to furnish the highest class of education without high taxes? There are two principal reasons why this can be done. One is co-operation. All the children, or nearly all, go to the same schools; there is no elaborate duplication of school systems. The other reason is the foresight of the Government when the lands were first surveyed for settlement, as already explained on page 4. In this way the burden of taxation on the settler is reduced to a figure which would not otherwise be possible.

The average amount of taxes paid on a quarter section of land (160 acres) in the Province is approximately $32 a year. This does not include the rate levied under the Municipal Hail Insurance Act, as this rate is only imposed in the municipalities which have passed a by-law under the Act providing for the indemnification of the owners of crops damaged or destroyed by hail. As this tax is really an insurance against loss, it should not, properly speaking, be called a tax, although it is chargeable against the land.

Where the settlers in any district desire the advantages of telephone service, they may organize themselves into a company and have a telephone line constructed along the highway adjoining their farms. The cost of this line is met by debentures issued by the company, and the repayment of the debentures is provided for by a charge against the lands adjoining the telephone line. If the hail insurance and telephone rates are added to the sum of $32, the average settler will pay in the neighbourhood of $50 taxes per annum on each quarter section.

Provision is made in the law for the establishment of hospital districts with a view to ensuring needed hospital accommodation to settlers in rural sections of the Province. Where such districts are formed, a special tax to meet the cost of the erection of the hospital and its maintenance may be levied. The municipal hospital scheme is being extensively developed in Western Canada, and is a great boon to settlers in the rural districts.

ALBERTA

ALBERTA, the most westerly of the three prairie provinces, differs considerably from the other two, especially in respect to its topography and climate, but like Manitoba and Saskatchewan it is also a great grain growing and cattle raising country. It has enormous mineral wealth, coal and natural gas being particularly abundant, while there are indications of large supplies of oil. The Province has three broad natural divisions, Southern, Central and Northern Alberta. The first is level or rolling, treeless, prairie land, running from the boundary line of the United States to the Red Deer River, 100 miles north of Calgary. Sixty miles on the western end of this territory is in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, the crest line of which forms the boundary line of British Columbia. The altitude is high and the rainfall comparatively light. In some sections irrigation has been adopted and remarkable crops are grown, particularly of alfalfa. For many years this country was a veritable paradise for ranchers. It is still a great ranching country. Live stock can be kept out of doors the year round, as the winters are comparatively mild, owing to the frequent warm dry Chinook winds which come over the mountains. These winds affect, to a more or less degree, almost the entire area of the Province.

No part of Western Canada is, perhaps, so rich in romance as Southern Alberta. It was—and to a certain extent still is—the home of the cattle rancher and the cow puncher. Many of the big ranches have, however, in recent years been bought by settlers for grain growing and mixed farming. H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, with all the British Empire to choose from, during his visit to Canada in 1919 bought a ranch near High River and on it is raising pure bred horses, cattle and sheep.

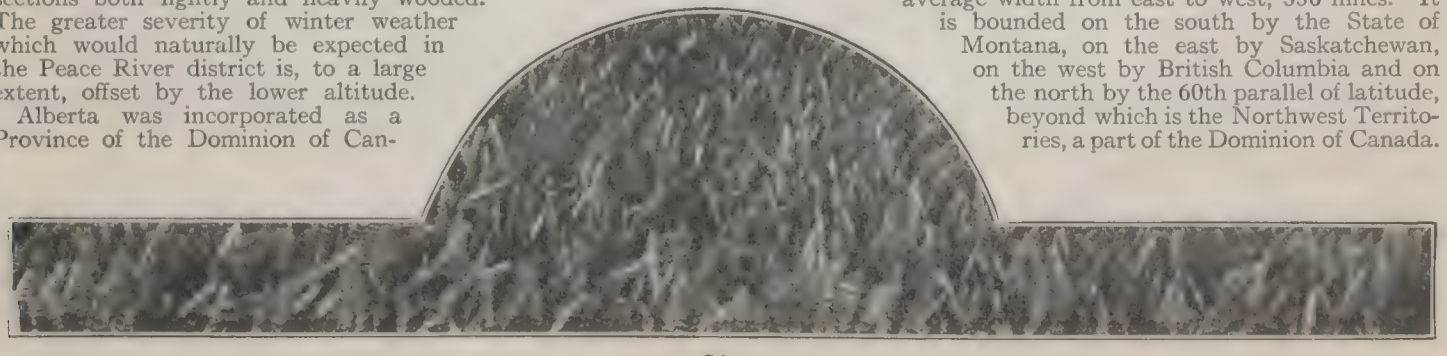
Alberta's agricultural products take first rank in competition with the world, in various international shows which have been held from time to time. As long ago as 1911, Alberta grain producers won 18 first prizes at the International Dry Farming Congress at Colorado Springs, U. S. A., and in 1912, at the same congress held in Lethbridge, Alberta, an Alberta farmer won the world's championship for wheat. In the past few years, as a result of a concentrated effort to produce a high quality of registered seed grain, Alberta seed grain producers have taken high places at the International Hay and Grain Show held each year in Chicago, at which grain growers from all over the continent exhibit. The same has been true in other lines of agricultural products, notably live stock and dairy products.

Central Alberta extends from the Red Deer River northward to the height of land between the Athabaska and Peace rivers. In this district the soil is rich and capable of producing, under proper cultivation, splendid crops of wheat, oats, barley, flax, and rye, and being well watered, is excellently suited for mixed farming, that is, dairying, grain growing and raising live stock.

Northern Alberta embraces a part of what is known as the Peace River district, less developed than the other two divisions, but of great promise. It is a country of great potential possibilities. Railways are threading into the enormous tracts of open prairie land and the sections both lightly and heavily wooded. The greater severity of winter weather which would naturally be expected in the Peace River district is, to a large extent, offset by the lower altitude.

Alberta was incorporated as a Province of the Dominion of Canada in 1905, and has since shown rapid development. The enormous agricultural possibilities have so far only been touched, for only about 10,000,000 of the 83,000,000 acres of land suitable for cultivation have been brought under the plough, so that the settlers' heritage is in no danger of early exhaustion. As in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the free lands suitable for homesteads are now in the more remote districts and some distance from the railways, but in all of these provinces well-located lands can be bought from $15 upwards.

The Province has an area of 255,285 square miles, the length from north to south being 760 miles, and the average width from east to west, 336 miles. It is bounded on the south by the State of Montana, on the east by Saskatchewan, on the west by British Columbia and on the north by the 60th parallel of latitude, beyond which is the Northwest Territories, a part of the Dominion of Canada.



The early history of Alberta is linked with the North-West Company and the Hudson's Bay Company, whose trading ramifications, directed from London, reached out practically all over the prairies and into what were then the remote regions beyond. The name Alberta was given when a great part of the Northwest Territories was organized into the districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta, in 1882. Four years later the main artery of the Canadian Pacific Railway was operating to the Pacific Coast and provided the medium for rapid communication with the East and the West.

Practical development really began with the completion of the transcontinental railway in the early eighties. As development progressed there has been won from these rich lands, stretching eastward from the towering and majestic Rockies, an enormous contribution in foodstuffs and minerals to the world's urgent needs. Rapidly growing and modern cities and towns are permanently established where scarce forty years ago outposts of trading companies were located or a tribe of redskins had their tepees pitched. Calgary, the largest city in the Province, with a population of about 65,000, was at that time a Royal North West Mounted Police outpost, and Edmonton, the capital, with about 60,000 inhabitants, the seat of the splendidly equipped University of Alberta, was a primitive frontier trading post. Progress, marching hand in hand with courage, industry and a sense of the true purpose of life, has produced from the surface of the soil a generous bounty, and from beneath the surface, invaluable minerals. The field crops of Alberta are valued at more than $165,000,000 annually.

To those who wish to contribute to this worthy purpose and at the same time engage in the healthful and very profitable—if the proper farming policy is observed—vocation of agriculture, Alberta, with its vast opportunities, its scenic beauties, its democratic conditions of society and its other advantages, bids the prospective settler a cordial welcome to make his home in this highly favourable Province of Canada.

Climate. The climate of Alberta is, in the main, similar to that of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, but there are certain important differences. In southern Alberta both rainfall and snowfall are light, and the warm Chinook winds, which come over the Rocky Mountains, make the winters much milder than would otherwise be the case, and periods of severe cold are not usually of long duration. There is no dampness in the air during the cold spells, and the atmosphere being clear and crisp produces a feeling of vigour. The days are bright and sunny. The Province is popularly called "Sunny Alberta." In the south the Chinooks occur more frequently than in the Central and Northern divisions, and usually traffic is on wheels the year round. Elsewhere, however, the snow remains at sufficient depth for good sleighing.

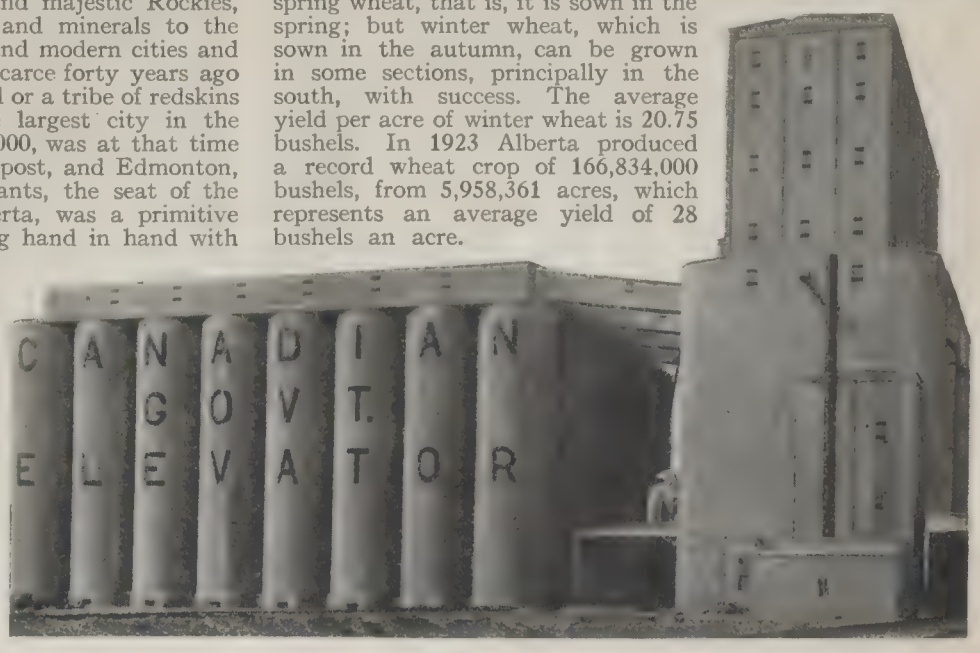
In the summer months the days are hot and the nights cool. When the days are longest it is still twilight at ten o'clock at night, and dawn breaks about three o'clock in the morning.

Usually the season's work on the land begins in April and seeding is completed in May. In southern Alberta these operations are done somewhat earlier. The fall or autumn is regarded as the most pleasant season of the year, the air being comfortably crisp and cool. All harvesting operations are carried on and completed in the open.

The average annual precipitation for the Province is 13.35 inches—in some parts it is a few inches more — the rainfall being greatest from May to August, the time when it is most needed for the crops.

On the whole, the climate of Alberta is one of its chief attractions. It has all the elements, except in some limited areas where it is rather dry, that assure the best results being obtained from all kinds of farming.

Grain Farming. Alberta is well adapted to the growing of small grain, such as wheat, barley, oats, rye, flax and peas. Some of these cereals grow better in certain districts, but all can be grown profitably and successfully throughout the Province. The wheat grown is of the best hard quality and the average yield is 17 bushels per acre, though the average for one year has been as high as 31 bushels. One of the best yields ever recorded over a large acreage is that of the Noble Foundation Company, obtained on a farm of over 20,000 acres at Nobleford, southern Alberta. In one year this farm produced 54,330 bushels of high grade wheat from 1,000 acres—an average of 54.3 bushels per acre. Wheat grown in the same part of the Province has won the world's first prize. Most of the crop cultivated is spring wheat, that is, it is sown in the spring; but winter wheat, which is sown in the autumn, can be grown in some sections, principally in the south, with success. The average yield per acre of winter wheat is 20.75 bushels. In 1923 Alberta produced a record wheat crop of 166,834,000 bushels, from 5,958,361 acres, which represents an average yield of 28 bushels an acre.



Oats thrive particularly well in Alberta. Yields of over 100 bushels per acre are frequently grown and from 50 to 60 bushels to the acre is a common production. Alberta oats have won the world's championship prize on two occasions. Barley is another cereal that grows bountifully in the Province. For three years in succession barley from Alberta won the world's first prize and has also won the world's championship. Flax is not grown so extensively in Alberta as in Saskatchewan, but it can be produced successfully and is usually a profitable crop to grow. It is grown in many cases by new settlers the first year, as it can be sown later than other grain crops.

Practically the same facilities for marketing grain and other crops that have been mentioned in previous sections of this booklet prevail in Alberta. There are over 500 elevators in the Province, and all grain dealers are licensed and bonded under legislation passed by the Government. The law provides that a loading platform shall be built at every railway station where it is required to facilitate loading the farmer's products direct from his wagon to the railway car. It cannot again be too strongly emphasized that grain growing alone very seriously impoverishes the soil. Fertility can only be maintained by combining the growing of cereals with dairying, the raising of live stock, and the keeping of poultry. Particulars of the peculiarities of any district, and advice on any farming methods, are readily obtainable free from experimental farms in the Province, maintained by the Dominion Government, the provincial agricultural schools, or the officers of the Land Settlement Branch of the Department of Immigration and Colonization, who are maintained for the purpose of rendering every possible assistance in an advisory way to the settler.

Central and Southern ALBERTA

SCALE

Statute Miles, 26 = 1 Inch

10 5 0 10 20 30

Alberta & Great Waterways
Canadian National
Canadian Pacific
Central Canada Edmonton, Dunvegan & British Columbia
Great Northern
Lacombe & Northwestern

Dotted lines show unsurveyed lands.
Solid lines show surveyed lands.

Dominion Electoral Districts
are shown in Colors
NAMES IN RED

PEACE RIVER

ATHABASCA

EDMONTON

WEST EDMONTON

EAST EDMONTON

VEGREVILLE

BATTLE RIVER

CAMROSE

WETASKIWIN

CARIBOO

JASPER NATIONAL PARK

LESSER SLAVE LAKE

Plan of Section divided into Quarter Sections

North West Quarter	North East Quarter
36	
South West Quarter	South East Quarter

Plan of Township

Township 6 Miles Square

31	32	33	34	35	36	
30	29	28	27	26	25	
19	20	21	22	23	24	
18	17	16	15	14	13	
7	8	9	10	11	12	
6	5	4	3	2	1	

Township 6 Miles Square

Southeastern part of British Columbia

Remarkable progress has been made in recent years in all branches of agriculture in Alberta. This progress in grain farming is indicated to some extent by the comparative figures in acreage and production in the past ten years. In 1914 the wheat acreage was 1,563,700 with a yield of 28,859,000 bushels. In 1923 the area sown to wheat was 5,958,361 and the total production was 166,834,000 bushels. Oats in 1914 were sown on 1,502,000 acres and yielded 57,076,000 bushels. Ten years later the acreage was 2,799,546 and the yield 114,977,000 bushels. The barley acreage in 1914 was 178,000 and the crop 4,806,000 bushels; in 1923, 353,000 acres and 14,774,000 bushels. Rye in 1914 was sown on 16,400 acres and gave a crop of 360,000 bushels. In 1923 the acreage was 396,758 and the yield 7,640,000 bushels. The acreage in recent years sown to flax has been decreasing, as flax is a crop grown mainly on new breaking, and not on land that has for some years been under cultivation.

Stock Raising and Dairying. There has been a remarkable development in stock raising in Alberta, since the first herd of 1,000 head of cattle were imported in 1879 into the province, or territory, as it then was. The object of this importation was to provide the basis of a meat supply for the Indians, for the herds of buffalo, the principal support of the natives, had by that time been destroyed.

It was quickly learned that Alberta was an ideal country for all kinds of domestic live stock. The province soon became famous for its ranches. It was found that huge droves of horses, herds of cattle, and flocks of sheep could thrive on the abundance of natural grasses. Ranching is not now so generally practised along the lines that prevailed in earlier years, but stock raising and dairying on a more scientific basis are developing rapidly. There were in Alberta, according to a recent census of farm animals, over 863,000 horses, 1,653,000 cattle, of which 392,000 were milch cows; 260,000 sheep; 623,000 swine, and 5,422,000 poultry.

The advantages of raising pure-bred stock are being increasingly appreciated, and the officials of both the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture are doing everything possible to encourage farmers to improve the quality of their stock. Sheep breeding is a profitable branch of farming, for in addition to a ready market for mutton, fairly good prices are usually obtained for wool. The growth of this industry in the province may be understood when it is mentioned that about thirty years ago the annual wool shipment totalled only 70,000 pounds; now it is more than 1,150,000 pounds. Fur farming is a branch of husbandry that seems to be growing in favour, there being about thirty fox farms in province, and one or two devoted to karacule sheep and beaver.

Ranch Home of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, at Pekisko, Southern Alberta. With all the world to choose from, the Prince of Wales chose Western Canada

The appended table gives the yield per acre for the years 1914 to 1923 in Alberta for wheat, oats, barley, rye and flax:

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flax
1914	21.05	38.00	27.00	22.00	7.67
1915	32.84	56.35	37.75	28.61	16.05
1916	24.99	48.11	29.04	24.49	13.79
1917	18.25	34.00	22.00	20.50	7.00
1918	6.00	27.75	16.50	17.25	5.00
1919	8.00	23.75	25.50	14.00	2.75
1920	20.50	37.25	26.50	21.25	7.00
1921	10.35	22.00	20.50	9.00	6.00
1922	11.25	22.00	16.50	10.25	4.00
1923	28.00	50.00	38.50	19.25	10.40

The first settlers in Alberta, especially in the southern division, devoted their efforts principally to the production of grain and beef cattle, but in recent years dairying has received much attention and is becoming general throughout the province.

OPEN UP FOR ALBERTA MAP

The rapid rise of the cities of Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat has created a demand for milk, cream and butter, and if wheat is king in the Province, the dairy cow is unquestionably the queen. The Government exercises careful supervision over the production of dairy products, and agencies such as agricultural schools, experimental farms and travelling experts are endeavouring to show farmers how profitable it is to practise careful grading of herds and the proper handling of milk. The value of the dairy products is about $23,000,000 annually, an increase of nearly 300 per cent in a period of six years.

Irrigation and Dry Farming. The light rainfall in some portions of Alberta has led farmers to devise means of conserving moisture or increasing the water supply. There are two methods by which this can be done: irrigation and dry farming. The country, fortunately, lends itself very readily to irrigation, as it lies for the most part in gentle slopes receding from the highlands of the foothills. It is also fortunate in possessing immense supplies of water which pour down in mountain rivers that are at flood tide in midsummer, during the irrigation season.

Irrigation projects may be undertaken either by corporations or by associations of farmers formed for the purpose, or in some cases by individual farmers. The right to use the water for irrigation purposes must be obtained from the Dominion Government, but no charge is made for this privilege other than a nominal license fee. As a rule the water is brought in ditches to the boundary of the settler's farm by the irrigation company; from that point on the farmer handles it himself, but has the advice of the company's engineers as to the running of his ditches and the advice of agricultural experts as to the proper use of water. Although land which is under irrigation costs more per acre than non-irrigated land, the production is much greater and surer, and well established irrigated farms are much in demand. The advantages of irrigation in the growing of all kinds of grain crops, roots, vegetables and fodders have been amply demonstrated. The principal companies engaged in irrigation enterprise are the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canada Land and Irrigation Company. The irrigated lands lie mainly between Calgary and Medicine Hat, and in the Lethbridge district.

Several projects are being undertaken by farmers' irrigation organizations with government guarantee of bonds. The largest of these is the Lethbridge Northern district, to irrigate 105,000 acres which began operation for the first time in the spring of 1923. Others are the South Lacleod project, near MacLeod, and the United project, near Cardston, to irrigate other large areas. Land in these areas is being made available for settlement at very reasonable prices.

Dry farming is the name given to the practise of keeping land fallow every second or third year for the purpose of conserving the moisture in the soil and thus having an average of more than one year's moisture for one year's crop. The land is ploughed deep so that it will receive moisture readily and hold a good supply of it. The surface of the land is worked to prevent evaporation. The practise of ploughing a percentage of the total acreage and leaving it fallow for a year is generally followed on "dry" farms, but is unnecessary under irrigation.

The Farm Garden. The soil of Alberta responds generously to the cultivation of all the products of the farm or home garden. Potatoes of exceptionally good quality grow abundantly all over the Province, and the annual total yield exceeds 6,800,000 bushels. Beets, carrots, cabbage, parsnips, onions, lettuce, radish, peas, beans, squash, pumpkins, asparagus and rhubarb can be grown equal in quantity and flavour to those grown in any part of the United States. Cucumbers and tomatoes grow profitably. Apples are not grown in commercial quantities, but almost every variety of small fruits ripens, and on the irrigated lands of southern Alberta is grown for the market.

The Province is conspicuous for its great natural flower wealth and still more for the wealth and brilliancy of its garden flowers. All the common annuals and perennials bloom well, and ornamental trees and shrubs thrive likewise. It should be the aim of every settler to have a number of trees on his farm. Trees can be successfully grown on the prairie with proper cultivation.

Hay and Pasture. As the acreage of natural pasture lands of the Province is being reduced by settlement, farmers are turning to the cultivation of tame grasses, several varieties of which can be easily grown, for hay and pasture. Alfalfa for both pasture and forage is a highly valuable and profitable crop in Alberta. Over 40,000 tons are produced annually in the Lethbridge district alone under irrigation, the yield, under favourable conditions, being about from 3½ to 4 tons per acre per season. Two cuttings are usually made in a season, and occasionally three. It is also grown on unwatered lands. Alfalfa is very rich in protein quality. Recent experiments with sunflowers for silage promise good results. As high as 20 to 25 tons of green silage can be grown from an acre of the mammoth Russian sunflowers, which make, when cured in a silo, a very rich forage, especially for beef and dairy cattle. Corn and green oats also make good forage.

Fertilizing. What is true of the two adjoining provinces to the east in regard to fertilizing is equally true of Alberta. The soil does not need any artificial enrichment, but the productive quality is inevitably reduced by grain farming alone. The best way to maintain fertility is to pursue a policy of mixed farming, and it is, moreover, the policy that assures the most profitable revenue.

Fuel and Water. Next to its agricultural resources, the greatest source of wealth in Alberta is its minerals, the most important of which is coal. It has been estimated that the coal in the Province forms 14 per cent of the world's supply, of which more than three billion tons are semi-anthracite or high carbon bituminous. There are also great quantities of lignite. The annual production is approximately 6,000,000 tons. Natural gas is also extensively used for fuel, as well as for power and light.

In the northern division, and along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, there is a ready supply of wood, the cutting and storing of which is usually undertaken in the winter months, when work on the farm is slack. The Province has numerous rivers and streams that flow down from the Rocky Mountains, which form the western boundary. Some of the most majestic peaks and noble

scenery are found in Alberta. In most districts a good supply of water for domestic and farm use can be obtained from a well sunk to a depth of ten to thirty feet, while in others it may be necessary to go deeper, or obtain supplies from the irrigation canals.

Transportation. The Province is well served with railways, roads, and means of communication. There are 4,680 miles of railway, this mileage embracing the Canadian Pacific main line from east to west, running through Medicine Hat and Calgary. This company also has a line running from Edmonton southward to MacLeod through Calgary; other Canadian Pacific Railway lines connect Edmonton with Winnipeg by way of Saskatoon and Medicine Hat with the United States, through Lethbridge. The Canadian National main line to Prince Rupert and Vancouver, on the Pacific Coast, also traverses the Province and branch lines serve provincial points. The Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway penetrates the Peace River district from Edmonton, and the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway reaches to Fort McMurray on the Lower Athabaska from Edmonton. Branch lines give access to all parts of the province.

Some of the large rivers, such as the North Saskatchewan, Peace and the Athabaska, are used for transportation purposes, generally in local and restricted areas. There is a good highway system over most of the Province, which the Provincial Government assists in improving and maintaining. The rural survey provides for roads a mile apart, running north and south, and two miles apart running east and west.

Amusement and Recreation. With the exception of British Columbia, no Province of Canada has such imposing scenic beauty and such an extensive area for hunting the wild animals of the mountains as has Alberta. In the Rocky Mountains, which extend from the southern boundary of Alberta several hundred miles in a northwesterly direction, there are innumerable streams that abound with game fish, and wild animals such as mountain sheep, goats, panthers, moose, deer and bear are to be found. Hunting them provides abundant exercise and excellent sport. The opportunity for the healthful recreation of mountain climbing is without limit. This western flank is in very truth a sportsman's paradise. The Dominion Government has parks reserved for public use in the mountains to the extent of 4,357,660 acres.

Even on the prairies the numerous lakes and rivers afford good boating and fishing. Prairie chicken, wild geese and wild ducks are plentiful. In the far north of the Province is still one of the world's great natural game and fur reserves.

Taxation. The tax levy in all of the rural districts in Alberta is made on the valuation of the land only, with the exception of a few districts where a small rate per acre is assessed for municipal purposes, such as the improvement of roads, etc. This means that none of the farmer's equipment or property other than the actual land is assessed for taxation. The average tax for municipal purposes averages about 7½ cents per acre. In certain rural sections, a comparatively small tax for school purposes is made on a flat rate per acre.

What others have done. In the Province of Alberta there are many prosperous farmers who have attained their present positions by their own industry and ability. Among these may be cited the following, some of whom are prominent men:

Honourable Herbert Greenfield, Premier of Alberta, who left Winchester, England, thirty years ago and in addition to being the head of the Alberta Government is a successful farmer.

Honourable George Hoadley, the Provincial Minister of Agriculture, arrived in Calgary over thirty years ago, with only $2.00 in his pocket. His first job in Canada was as a ranch hand. Now he is a ranch owner and one of the largest horse breeders in Western Canada.

Honourable Richard G. Reid, Minister of Municipal Affairs, arrived in Alberta from Glasgow, Scotland, thirty years ago. He is now a successful farmer.

John Hamilton went to the Lethbridge district ten years ago from Ireland and took up a small irrigated tract. He knew little about irrigation, but was industrious. Today he has an attractive half-section farm, notable throughout southern Alberta. He grows all kinds of small fruits and vegetables, as well as forage and grain crops. In little more than six years he has made a beautiful and productive garden out of a bald spot on the prairies.

Following are some record yields of grain in 1923, taken from sworn statements of farmers and threshermen, with respect to the crop from fields measured by officials of the provincial Department of Agriculture:

J. Seibert and Sons, St. Albert, 5½ acres wheat, total yield 305½ bushels, average per acre 55½ bushels.

Provincial jail, Lethbridge, 105 acres wheat, total yield 6,000 bushels, average yield 57.14 bushels.

W. S. Giffin, section 16, township 9, range 21, west 4th, near Lethbridge, 190 acres wheat, total yield 7,717 bushels, average yield 40.16 bushels.

Leo Van Assel, section 8, township 9, range 24, west 4th, near Lethbridge, 9.30 acres wheat, total yield 670 bushels, average yield 72.04 bushels.

D. Richmond, section 3, township 17, range 24, west 4th, near Ensign, 75 acres wheat, total yield 5,100 bushels, average yield 68 bushels.

R. N. Montgomery, section 34, township 16, range 28, west 4th, near Nanton, 80 acres wheat, total yield 5,150 bushels, average yield 64.37 bushels.

J. A. Rushfeldt, section 5, township 18, range 24, west 4th, near Vulcan, 24.1 acres oats, total yield 2,320 bushels, average yield 96.26 bushels.

Lawrence Rye, Sunnyside, near Edmonton, section 1, township 55, range 24, west 4th, 40 acres wheat, total yield 2,208 bushels, average yield 55.20 bushels.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BRITISH COLUMBIA is the most westerly Province of Canada and differs sharply in many respects from any of the other Provinces. It comprises all the Pacific seaboard belonging to the Dominion. Its area of 355,855 square miles embraces many coast islands, the largest being Vancouver Island, on the southern point of which Victoria, the Provincial capital, is situated.

Speaking generally, British Columbia is a highly mineralized, mountainous country, with intervening valleys and plateaux of arable and pasture lands, great forests, and extensive waterways. The coast waters and inland rivers teem with fish. The fertile valleys offer scope for extensive agricultural development along varied lines, the warm southern valleys being famous for their fruits. Less than half a million of the 22,618,000 acres of land suitable for agricultural and fruit production are under cultivation, yet the annual value of the farm products, including fruit, has exceeded sixty-two million dollars. Indeed, few countries can show a greater per capita annual production from agriculture, mines, forests and fisheries than British Columbia. The scenery of the Province cannot be excelled for majesty and beauty anywhere in the world, and the climate generally is remarkably pleasant. There are four principal ranges of mountains from north to south—the Rocky and Selkirk ranges and the Coast and Island ranges.

For many years British Columbia had the largest area of any Province in Canada, but now holds third place, being exceeded by Quebec and Ontario only. The boundaries are the United States on the south; the Pacific Ocean and a portion of Alaska on the west; the 60th parallel of latitude on the north, and the Province of Alberta on the east. The lines of two trans-Canada railway companies cross the Province, in addition to hundreds of miles of branch lines. There is also good steamship transportation on the coastal and inland waters. The population at the census of 1921 was 524,582.

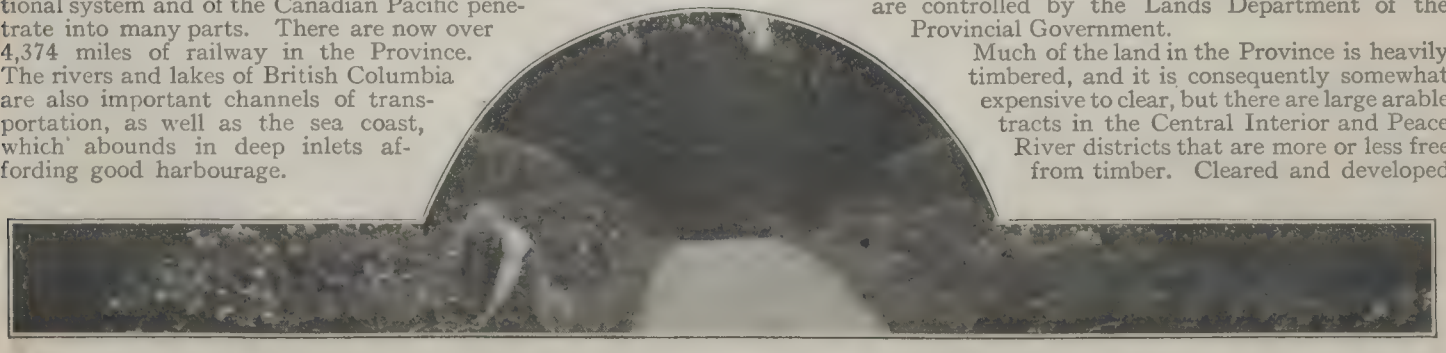
The history of what is now the Province of British Columbia is linked with the names of Spanish adventurers, the intrepid British explorers, Captains Vancouver and Cook, the thriving city of Vancouver and Vancouver Island being named after the former; the Hudson's Bay Company, and others whose names are now illustrious. In 1866 the then Crown Colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia were united as one under the name of the latter. Five years later, or in 1871, British Columbia was incorporated as a Province of Canada. One of the terms demanded by the new province on entering the Dominion was that the Federal Government would undertake the construction of a railway that would provide through connection with Eastern Canada.

The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1885 gave Canada a great highway nearly 4,000 miles in length from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The Canadian National lines now also traverse the Province, and branch lines of the National system and of the Canadian Pacific penetrate into many parts. There are now over 4,374 miles of railway in the Province. The rivers and lakes of British Columbia are also important channels of transportation, as well as the sea coast, which abounds in deep inlets affording good harbourage.

Following the opening of the Canadian Pacific main line, settlement began to develop on a much greater scale than had been the case before, and news of the vast colonization possibilities began to filter out to the world beyond. These possibilities or opportunities have been developed only to a very limited extent. The natural resources are beyond estimate. Conditions in the Province are exceedingly inviting for intensive settlement and development along agricultural lines, and, to those with substantial capital, in an industrial way. It is a land offering success to willing workers. Moreover, it is an inviting country, because of the desirable climate and natural beauties, in which to make a home.

With the exception of what is known as the Railway Belt, which is land for 20 miles on either side of the Canadian Pacific Railway main line, and the Peace River block of 3,500,000 acres, both owned and administered by the Dominion Government, all Government owned lands in British Columbia are controlled by the Lands Department of the Provincial Government.

Much of the land in the Province is heavily timbered, and it is consequently somewhat expensive to clear, but there are large arable tracts in the Central Interior and Peace River districts that are more or less free from timber. Cleared and developed



land can, of course, be purchased. Fruit growing lands in particularly favourable locations such as in the Okanagan Valley command as high as one thousand dollars an acre, and land for mixed farming is sold at a price based on the location, proximity to markets and the state of development to which it has been brought. Comparatively little grain is grown in British Columbia. The agricultural possibilities lie in fruit growing, dairying, stock raising, poultry keeping, the raising of hay and root crops, and market and horticultural gardening.

It may be said that the settler intending to farm in British Columbia and establish his home there may need more initial capital than is required to make a start on the prairie. To some, however, there are advantages in other directions in the Province that may appeal, such as the scenery, climate, proximity to the sea, etc. This can be said, that in whatever part of this great, rich Province he decides to settle, a man of industry, with a reasonable amount of capital, need have no doubt about obtaining a profitable livelihood and establishing his home under conditions that are democratic and solid and in an environment that is decidedly attractive.

The Climate of British Columbia. Owing to the mountainous character of the greater part of the Province, and its great length from south to north, amounting to 11 degrees latitude northward from the 49th parallel, the climate of British Columbia is naturally varied. Along the Pacific seaboard there are no extremes in temperature, either in winter or summer, and the rainfall is considerable. On Vancouver Island and the Coast districts of the mainland the summers are fine and warm, with plenty of bright sunshine, and severe frost scarcely ever occurs in the winter. These conditions are partly due to the influences of the Japan ocean current, which, though not as pronounced as those of the Gulf Stream on the coast of Europe, exercise, however, a tempering effect on the seaboard districts from Alaska southward.

To the eastward of the Coast Range, the climate is quite different. The summers are warmer, the winters colder and the rainfall rather light; bright, dry weather is the rule. The winter cold, however, is seldom severe, and the hottest days of summer are made pleasant from the fact that the air is dry and the nights are cool. There are some districts where the rainfall is so light that irrigation is necessary in order to bring the land under productive cultivation. In the Selkirks, on the other hand the precipitation is heavy, and the valleys between the Selkirks and the Rockies have, generally, an abundant rainfall.

Taken on the whole, the climate of the Province may be termed mild to moderate, varying according to belts, latitude and altitude. While grain is grown extensively only in limited areas, the conditions in every way are extremely favourable to mixed farming, which embraces stock raising, bee and poultry keeping, the raising of hay, the growing of roots and, especially, fruit growing.

Grain Farming. Grain is not grown extensively in British Columbia as yet, although that portion of the Peace River district which lies within the Province promises to become a substantial grain growing area. In the Coast districts wheat and other cereals are grown principally for live stock fodder and poultry feed. The Southern Interior has produced some excellent samples of Number One hard wheat, but the soft varieties are more generally produced. The average yield of wheat per acre is 24.75 bushels.

Stock Raising and Dairying. There are excellent opportunities in British Columbia for the settler to give special attention to stock raising and dairying, the most profitable branches of mixed farming. The Province is capable of raising all the beef, mutton and pork required for home consumption, also of producing sufficient dairy products, but a very substantial sum is still spent on importing dressed meats and dairy produce. This indicates that there is a ready and handy market for all the beef cattle, bacon hogs, fresh mutton, butter, milk and cream a settler can produce.

Mixed or diversified farming is followed with success in practically all parts of British Columbia. In most districts there are rich native grasses and abundant fresh water, the first two essentials of success. Beef cattle thrive particularly well on the interior plateaux and in the Fraser River Valley, though there is scarcely a district in which the keeping of several head of live stock will not pay well.

Sheep raising is also capable of great expansion. Among the most favourable locations for sheep raising are the southern portion of Vancouver Island and the islands in the vicinity, but the business can be followed with equal profit in other sections.

The raising of bacon hogs is a profitable undertaking owing to the demand for pork, bacon, ham and lard. Here again a large sum is expended annually on the importation of hogs and hog products, so that the demand in the home market is sufficient to warrant great expansion in this branch of live stock raising. There are at present several small packing plants in the Province, but as the live stock industry develops, undoubtedly more will be established. Hogs can be easily raised in any district. The demand for good horses, especially draught and working animals, is always increasing. As in the Prairie Provinces, the general advantage of raising pure bred stock is being more and more appreciated in British Columbia.

Dairying is a sure, safe and steady money maker in any of the agricultural districts of the Province. In addition to providing an assured revenue, the keeping of dairy stock increases the fertility of the land. It has already been stated that there is a constant demand for all the products. In recent years the value of dairy products of the Province has shown a considerable expansion. From 1916 to 1923 the dairy production of British Columbia increased 100 per cent. There is a wonderful future for dairying in the Province, as it will be, even with the increased production, many years before the local supply will be large

enough to take care of the demand of the home market.

The importance of poultry keeping should not be overlooked. Climatic conditions in several districts of British Columbia are perhaps more favourable to this branch of mixed farming than in any other part of Canada. It is usually carried on by the women of the household, and, if well managed, provides a very encouraging revenue to augment their "pin money." The raising of live stock and dairying in every branch is usually combined with fruit growing as well as with grain farming.

Fruit Farming. The fame of British Columbia as one of the best fruit growing countries in the world is already widespread, and yet its possibilities have only been very slightly developed. In ten years the total fruit production has increased over 745 per cent, and in recent years fruits from British Columbia, particularly apples and cherries, have won highest honours at international exhibitions because of their flavour and quality. For five years in succession the apple exhibits from the Province won the gold medal of the Royal Horticultural Society of England and Scotland at the exhibition in London. While apples are the principal fruit grown, pears, plums, apricots, cherries, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, loganberries and all varieties of small bush fruits, such as gooseberries and currants, are grown in commercial quantities in many districts.

A Strawberry Plantation on Vancouver Island

The principal fruit growing section is in the Okanagan Valley, a highly fertile and productive area, where the most excellent quality of fruit is grown. On Vancouver Island and the Gulf islands strawberries and all small fruits do well, and in the tree fruits pears, cherries, plums and certain varieties of apples are grown with success. In the lower Fraser River district and what is known as the Lower Mainland section, the climate and soil are suitable for almost every kind of fruit growing. Hardy kinds of apples do well in the Boundary section in the South, and in the Kootenay area, in which are the valleys of the Columbia River, Arrow Lakes, Kootenay River and Lake, the conditions being excellent for commercial fruit farming. The Windermere Valley, one of the most eastern of the fruit growing districts, is also becoming an important centre of the industry.

The settler should bear in mind that considerable capital is required to purchase a fruit-bearing farm. Prices range from about $300 to as high as $1,000 an acre, according to the location, the size and condition of the buildings, the proximity to markets and other advantageous factors. Fruit farms in the Province run from ten to twenty acres on the average. If fruit production is combined with the keeping of a few head of dairy cattle and bacon hogs, as well as poultry and bees, a very satisfactory revenue is assured, and the fertility of the soil is maintained. There has been a tendency not to combine fruit growing with mixed farming, with the result that when one crop has been affected by adverse conditions, which occur in every country, the season's revenue has not shown a satisfactory balance. The wisdom of combination farming is being emphasized by the Provincial Government and being appreciated by the farmers. Fruit growing alone quickly impoverishes the soil and consequently affects the size and flavour of the product.

In recent years the co-operative system of marketing fruit products has been extended, so that now a farmer can deliver his products to the nearest fruit produce exchange and receive the prevailing market prices. It is estimated that there are about 40,000 acres under fruit in the Province.

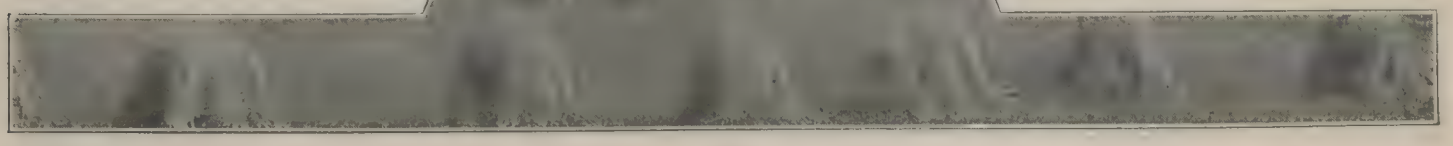
The Farm Garden. It naturally follows that in a country where the climate is so favourable to fruit growing, poultry and bee keeping, flowers and vegetables can be easily grown. Indeed, few places in the world can grow flowers so excellently as many sections of this Province, where Spring begins early in March and the growing days extend well into October. Celery, tomatoes and potatoes are cultivated with remarkable results. The advantage and pleasure that a garden affords need no emphasis.

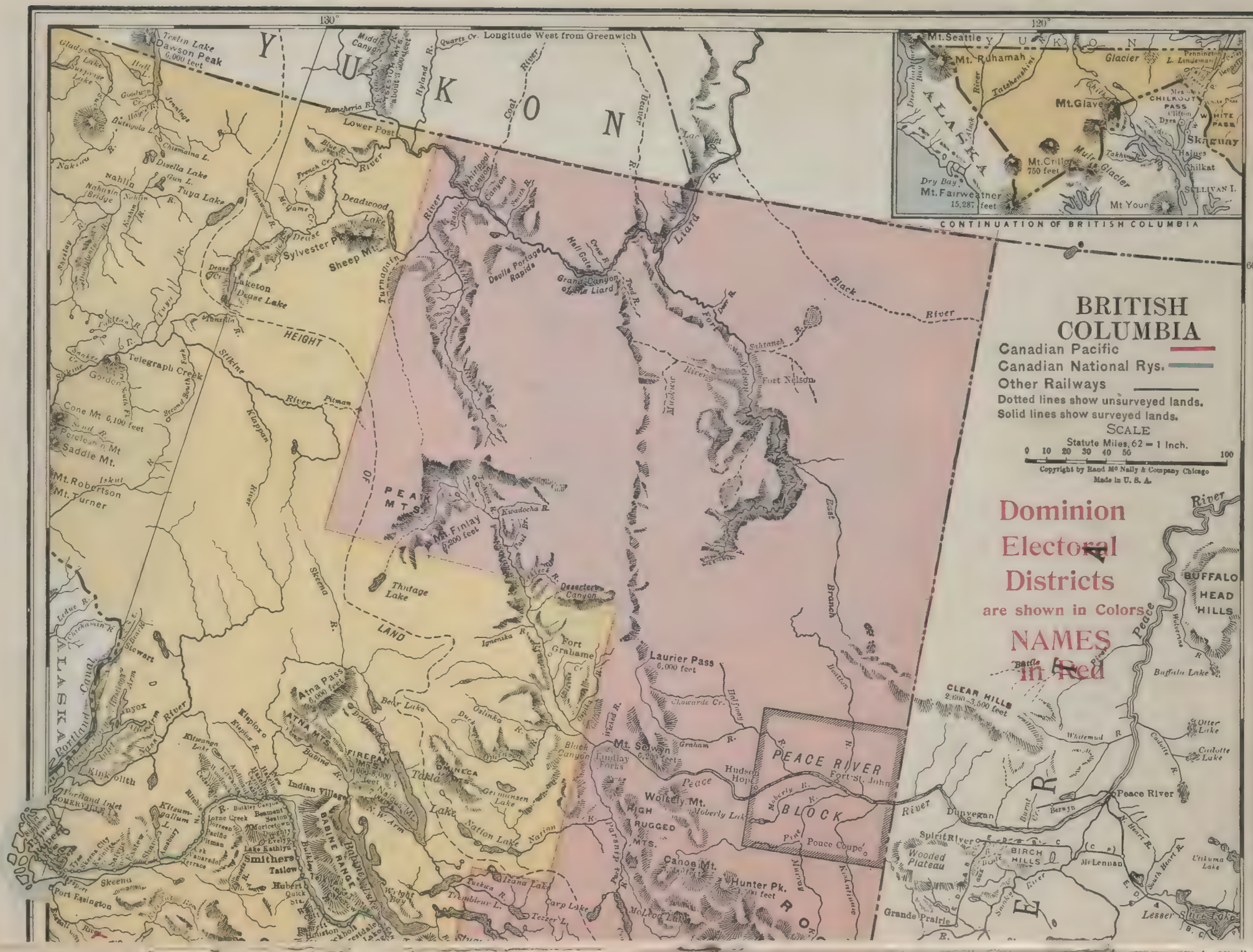
Hay and Pasture. Throughout the Province, especially in the well watered valleys, native grasses grow in abundance and provide good pasture for live stock and generous crops of hay. These grasses are very nutritious, even in the districts where the rainfall is small. Cultivated grasses, such as Red Clover, Timothy and Brome, grow in profusion. Alfalfa and corn for fodder are crops which yield large returns, and in some districts where climatic and other conditions are particularly favourable, three crops of alfalfa are cut in one year. The average yield of hay and fodder crops is from one and a half to as high as three tons per acre. Silos are becoming more and more popular in British Columbia. The Provincial Department of Agriculture is emphasizing the advantages of a silo to farmers, and supplies plans and directions for building without charge to settlers making application to the Department in Victoria.

Fuel and Water. It can be readily understood that in a mountainous country there is an abundance of excellent water. It is so in British Columbia. Besides several large rivers, such as the Fraser, Columbia, and Thompson, with their tributaries, there are many lakes and mountain streams. Where wells have to be dug, an abundant supply can usually be obtained at a depth of ten to thirty feet.

As to fuel, the settler need have no concern whatever. In addition to several rich coal mines on Vancouver Island and the Mainland, there is a phenomenal wealth of timber, so that if in any district there is any inconvenience about obtaining coal, there is usually a plentiful supply of wood close at hand. In no other Province in Canada is there a more generous and cheap supply of fuel.

Irrigation. Some of the interior valleys of British Columbia, notably the Okanagan Valley, have such sparse rainfall that irrigation is necessary for the successful production of most classes of fruit and fodder crops. The soil is particularly rich, and when sufficient water is applied, very large yields are obtained. Various irrigation companies have therefore been organized and considerable areas have been brought under irrigation. The mountains surrounding the valleys afford a permanent source of water, which comes down their sides in scores of mountain streams, and is turned to good advantage in watering the orchard and meadow lands on the lower levels, and sometimes is also used to produce power for the convenience of the settlers. Irrigation increases the labour in farming any stated area of land, but as it also increases the production, and renders the settler to a large degree independent of weather conditions, its





BRITISH COLUMBIA

Canadian Pacific
Canadian National Rys.
Other Railways
Dotted lines show unsurveyed lands.
Solid lines show surveyed lands.

SCALE
Statute Miles, 62 = 1 Inch.
0 10 20 30 40 50 100

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Dominion Electoral Districts are shown in Colors

NAMES in Red

SKEENA
BULKLEY
NECHAKO
FRASER
CARIBOO
MOUNTAINS
JASPER NAT. PARK
ROCKY MOUNTAINS
WESTERN MOUNTAINS
VANCOUVER ISLAND
COAST MOUNTAINS
FRASER VALLEY
OKANAGAN VALLEY
KOOTENAY
WESTMINSTER
VICTORIA
UNITED STATES
Fort St. James
Fort St. James H.B Co.
Fort Fraser
Fraser Lake
Stuart Lake
François Lake
Endako
Burns Lake
Decker Lake
Tintagel
Shegunia
Priestley
Salmon
Nechako River
Fraser River
Summit Lake
Beaverlodge Mt.
Sturgeon Lake
Wapiti R.
Smoky River
Simonette R.
Little Smoky R.
Freeman
Little Smoky
Little Prairie
Baptiste R.
Athabaska
McLeod R.
Bickerdike
Grys.
CAN. NAT. RYS.
Entrance
Coalspur
Embarras
Pembina River
Leyland
Mountain Park
Brazeau R.
Brazeau C. N.
Henry House
Jasper
Jasper Lake
Miette
Fiddle
Lovett
Yellowhead Pass
Tête Jaune Cache
Clemina
Lemieux
Pyramid
Myrtle Lake
Cedar Lake
Swift Creek
Canoe River
Albreda
Thunder River
Blue River
Wolfenden
Messiter
Clearwater
Clearwater Lake
Horsefly L.
Horsefly R.
Quesnel Lake
Cariboo Lake
Barkerville
Quesnel
Dragon
Kersley
Keithley Cr.
Keithley
Australian
Alexandria
Macalister
Soda Creek
Deep Creek
Whiskey Creek
Williams Lake
Corner
150 Mile House
Sperry
Joseph
Enterprise
Callaghan
Wright
Lac La Hache
Hanceville
Riske Creek
Alkali Lake
Lac La Hache
Tatton
Exoter
Dog Creek
Canim
Canim Lake
Manhood L.
Gaspard Cr.
Deer Cr.
Chilko Lake
Chilko R.
Chilanko R.
Chilanko Forks
Eagle L.
Twist L.
Tatlayoko L.
Tatlayoko R.
Chilcotin R.
Alexis L.
Alexis Creek
Aktaklin L.
Tsuniah L.
Tsuniah R.
Tsulkwa R.
Cyoluse R.
Beaver Creek
Dean R.
Dean
Sigutlat Lake
Kwalcho L.
Tsacha L.
Entiako R.
Ugako R.
Natalkuz Lake
Telachuck Lake
Kuzkwa L.
Kuzkwa R.
Kitlope Lake
Fraser Reach
Gardner Canal
Gardner I.
Princess Royal Island
Sarah I.
Roderick I.
Gil I.
Douglas Channel
Kitimat Arm
Kitimat
Kemano
Kemano R.
Kildala Arm
Kildala R.
Nechako R.
Nechako Lake
Natalkuz Lake
Fraser Lake
Fort Fraser
Encomapa
Marilla
Francois Lake
Endako
Burns Lake
Decker Lake
Tintagel
Shegunia
Priestley
Salmon
Summit Lake
Nechako River
Fraser River
Stuart River
Stuart Lake
Fort St. James
Fort St. James H.B Co.

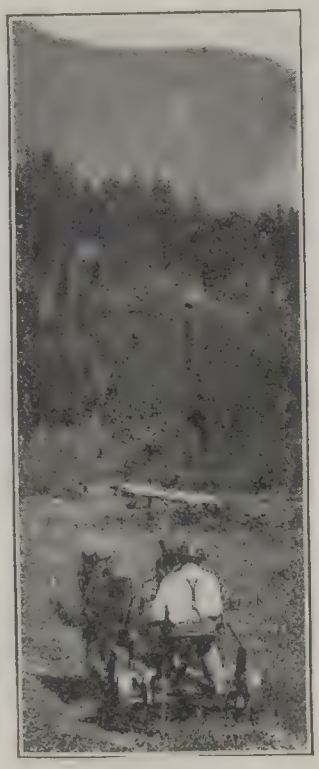
advantages, where it can be properly applied, are obvious.

Lands. The public lands of British Columbia are administered by the Department of Lands, under a Minister of the Province, and specific information on the subject can be obtained from any Canadian Government Agent in the United States, or by writing direct to the Deputy Minister of Lands, or to the Land Settlement Board, Parliament Building, Victoria, B. C.

Large tracts of land along the west coast of Vancouver Island, the Queen Charlotte Islands and the Mainland Coast still remain unalienated, but to a large extent they are so heavily timbered that, even after being logged off, the stumping and bringing under cultivation presents substantial difficulties. The settler on such lands must, therefore, be prepared to expend a good deal of time, money, and energy before he can expect to realize profitable returns. For these reasons the intending settler is advised to make close personal inspection of the districts which appeal to him before arranging to settle.

For those wishing to engage in mixed farming or stock-raising, the north half of the Southern Interior, the whole of the Central Interior, the Peace River district, and a considerable portion of The Kootenays offer splendid locations. Except in the Peace River district, however, there are seldom areas of any great extent that are ready for the plough, and more or less clearing operations should be anticipated.

Provision is made for the granting of leases for homesite purposes not exceeding 20 acres in area, and, if certain regulations in regard to residence and improvements are observed, a free grant may be made. The Province also gives a free grant of 160 acres on the completion of certain residence and improvement obligations to any British subject who is the head of a family, a widow, a woman deserted by her husband, or a single woman and bachelor over eighteen years of age. If a settler does not wish to carry out the conditions necessary to obtain a free grant of 160 acres, he may purchase the land at a price ranging from two dollars and fifty cents to five dollars per acre, twenty-five per cent of which is payable at the time of purchase and the balance in three annual instalments. The Land Settlement Board of British Columbia, under the jurisdiction and administration of the Province, acquires certain public lands and sells them to settlers on easy terms of payment, provided stipulated improvements and development are carried out and the settler intends to cultivate the land.



Transportation. Besides the network of railways in the Province, comprising a total mileage of 4,374, and embracing two transcontinental systems—the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National systems—the Pacific and Great Eastern, owned by the Government of British Columbia, and the Great Northern running from Seattle, Portland, etc., the rivers, lakes and the Pacific Ocean provide additional avenues for transportation. Several steamship companies operate a fast service of ships to all the principal points on the Mainland Coast and the islands in the Coast waters. There is quite an elaborate boat service on most of the inland rivers and lakes and in a number of places the boats connect with railways. This is particularly so in the Okanagan Valley, and on the Arrow and Kootenay lakes.

Provincial and Dominion Governments are co-operating to assist in the improvement of roads and highways. Already the Province has a considerable mileage of improved highways, and roads are being extended as rapidly as possible into the sparsely settled districts.

Amusements and Recreation. The prospective settler can readily understand that in a Province with such a wealth of majestic scenery and with such an extensive seaboard, he need never be at a loss for opportunities for amusement and recreation. Thousands of tourists from all parts of the world visit British Columbia to enjoy its scenic wonders and the facilities for various kinds of sport, such as mountain climbing, boating, fishing and hunting. For the lover of big game hunting, there are grizzly and black bears, panthers and mountain lions in the more remote mountain districts. Moose, caribou, wapiti, and a variety of smaller animals are numerous. Game birds which may be shot in season are ducks, geese, grouse, pheasants, quail, pigeons, plover and snipe. In nearly all the rivers and lakes and in the coast waters there is an abundance of fish, such as halibut, salmon, salmon trout, etc.

In all the cities, towns, villages and

settled districts, baseball, football, lacrosse and cricket are popular. At Vancouver and Victoria there are a variety of institutions for amusement, such as large theatres, beautiful parks, public museums and libraries. There are, too, large national parks in the Province under the control of the Government of British Columbia or of the Dominion.

At most of the points where the scenery is exceptionally beautiful or the sport in the neighbourhood notably good, hotels with every comfort and convenience are established. British Columbia has often been referred to as one of the playgrounds of the world.

Taxation. Outside of incorporated cities, towns and municipalities, the taxation is imposed and collected directly by the Provincial Government, and expended in public improvements, roads, trails, wharves, bridges, etc., in assisting and maintaining the schools and in the administration of justice. The rate of taxation is on the basis of one per cent of the assessed value on real property and one per cent on personal property; the rate on incomes ranges from one per cent on two thousand dollars and under, up to 10 per cent on twenty thousand dollars and over. Farmers are exempt from taxation up to one thousand dollars on personal property and on improvements on real property up to fifteen hundred dollars; on mortgages as personal property, on unpaid purchase money on land, and on household furniture. There is a tax of five per cent on the assessed value of wild land, and other taxes ranging from one to four per cent on coal and timber lands.

A Glimpse of the Beauty of the Canadian Rockies

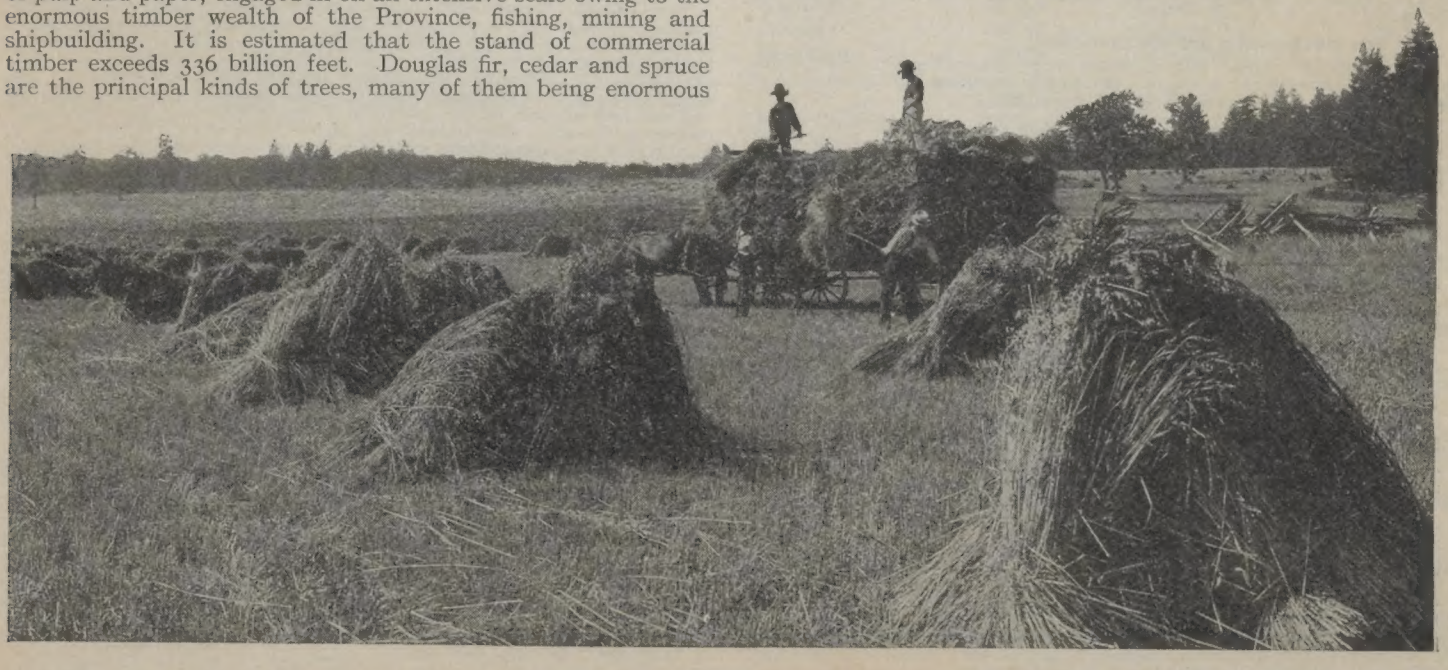
Other Industries. The chief industries apart from agriculture in British Columbia are lumbering, the manufacture of pulp and paper, engaged in on an extensive scale owing to the enormous timber wealth of the Province, fishing, mining and shipbuilding. It is estimated that the stand of commercial timber exceeds 336 billion feet. Douglas fir, cedar and spruce are the principal kinds of trees, many of them being enormous in size. Sawmills are located in many places throughout the Province, and the products find a ready market in Canada and in other countries of the world.

The fishing industry is very important in British Columbia. Nearly one-half of the fish caught in the waters off the coasts of Canada and in the inland lakes are found in the waters off the coast of the Province and in the rivers that empty into the Pacific. Salmon and halibut are the principal fish caught.

British Columbia is also rich in minerals including gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc. There are, too, enormous resources of coal of excellent quality, in different parts of the Province, which supply all local needs and also find a ready market in the United States.

There are also several meat packing and fruit canning plants at different points. The fruit packing industry is a very important one.

Your Opportunity. The pages of this booklet have outlined briefly but concisely, the conditions which new settlers locating on the land in Western Canada will find. The pictures—all from actual photographs taken in Western Canada—give a small idea of the beauty, resources, and opportunities of that great country. But no booklet, nor many booklets, can describe all those opportunities in full. Ambitious men and women, eager for the privileges of sharing in the prosperity which comes with new land and rapid development, may find in Western Canada the opportunities which are no longer to be had in countries of close settlement and high land prices. Further information and advice by salaried officials of the Canadian Government will gladly be given by the representative in your territory. See list on first inside cover page.



GENERAL INFORMATION [PERTINENT QUESTIONS—EXPLICIT ANSWERS]

Owing to the number of questions asked daily, it has been deemed advisable to put in condensed form such questions as most naturally occur, giving the answers which experience dictates as appropriate, conveying the information commonly asked for. If the reader does not find here the answer to his particular difficulty, a letter to the Department of Immigration and Colonization, Ottawa, Canada, or to any Government Agent whose name appears on the inside of the front cover of this publication, will bring full particulars.

1. Where may farm lands be obtained in Western Canada?

In Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

2. At what prices?

Unimproved prairie land convenient to the railways can be bought from $15 to $20 an acre; improved land including buildings, implements, etc., may run up to as high as $60 an acre, depending on location, the amount of improvements, etc. Generally speaking, land prices in Western Canada vary according to the distance from towns or railways and also according to the class and the type of farming to which it is adapted.

3. Are free lands available?

Yes, but they are located usually at considerable distance from railways.

4. What kind of land is it?

The land is mostly prairie (except in British Columbia) and can be secured free from timber and stones, if desired, the soil being the very best alluvial black loam from one to two feet deep, with a clay subsoil.

5. Is it timber or prairie land?

The province of Manitoba has considerable open prairie, especially in the southwest; towards the centre it is parklike with some timber belts in parts.

The southern parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta are chiefly open prairie with growths of timber along the streams. As you go north or northwest about 20 per cent of the country may be said to be timbered. Most of the land in British Columbia is timbered.

6. Is there sufficient rainfall?

A sufficient supply can usually be relied upon. The rainfall is mainly in May and June, when most needed.

7. What are the roads like?

Bridges and culverts are built where needed, and roadways are usually graded up, sometimes gravelled. The natural prairie road is superior to most manufactured roads and affords good traveling in ordinary seasons and every fall and winter.

8. What sort of people are settled there, and is English generally spoken?

Canadians, English, Scotch, Irish, French, Americans and northern Europeans. English is the language of the country and is spoken everywhere.

9. What grains are raised in western Canada?

Wheat (hard), oats, barley, flax, rye and other small grains; corn and sunflowers are grown chiefly for ensilage.

10. How long does it take wheat to mature?

The average time is from 100 to 118 days. This short time is accounted for by the long hours of sunlight which during the growing and ripening season average 16 hours a day.

11. Can a man raise a crop on the first breaking of his land?

Yes, but it is not well to use the land for any other purpose the first year than for raising garden vegetables, or perhaps a crop of flax, as it is necessarily rough on account of the heavy sod not having had time to rot and become workable. Good yields of oats are frequently obtained on breaking.

12. Is there plenty of hay available?

In many parts there is sufficient wild hay meadow on government or vacant land, which may be rented at a very low rental, if you have not enough on your own farm. Experience has proven that timothy, brome, clover and other cultivated grasses do well. Yields of brome have been reported from two to four tons per acre. Alfalfa under proper cultivation in many places gives successful yields.

13. Do vegetables thrive—and what kinds are grown?

Potatoes, turnips, carrots, beets, onions, parsnips, cabbages, peas, beans, celery, pumpkins, tomatoes, squash, melons, etc., of the finest quality are grown.

14. Can fruit be raised and what varieties?

Small fruits grow wild. The cultivated are plums, cranberries, strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, currants. In British Columbia fruit growing of all kinds is carried on very extensively and successfully.

15. Is live stock raising more profitable than grain farming?

The two should be combined. In seasons of high grain prices and other favorable conditions grain farming is very profitable, but the farmer who has a few horses, beef steers, hogs, sheep, cows and poultry for sale every year, is in the best position.

16. How much baggage will I be allowed to carry free on the Canadian railways?

150 pounds for each full ticket.

17. Are settlers' effects bonded through to destination, or are they examined at the boundary?

If settler accompanies effects they will be examined at the boundary, without any trouble; if effects are unaccompanied they will go through to the nearest bonding (or customs) point to destination.

18. In case settler's family follow him what about railway rates?

On application to Canadian Government Agent, settlers' low railway rate certificate will be forwarded, and they will be given the settlers' privilege.

19. What is the duty on horses and cattle if a settler should want to take in more than the number allowed free into Canada?

Over one year old the duty is 25 per cent of their value.

20. Can a settler obtain additional land for grazing purposes without buying it?

If a settler should desire to go into stock raising and his land should not prove sufficient to furnish pasture for his stock, he can make application to the Government Land Commissioner for a lease of grazing lands at a very low cost in certain districts.

21. How is the country governed?

The Provincial Governments are elected altogether by popular vote and are responsible directly to the people. The laws are similar to those in the States, and are rigidly enforced and universally observed. The Dominion Government makes the laws for the people at large; the Provincial Government of each province makes and administers the local laws.

22. Are the taxes high?

Taxes on occupied lands are very low, running from $30 per quarter-section up, according to the improvements that have been undertaken by the farmers in the district. Such improvements are road building, schools, telephone lines. There is usually no tax on the farmer's personal property, household effects, farm machinery, farm buildings, and improvements, nor on live stock. All taxes are based on the value of the land itself without regard to cultivation or improvements.

23. Does the Government tax the settler if he lets his cattle run on Government lands? What about line fences?

The settler is not required to pay a tax for allowing his cattle to run on Government land, but it is advisable to lease land from the Government for haying or grazing purposes, when needed. If one fences his land, his adjoining neighbor, if making use of it, has to stand a proportionate share of the cost of the fence adjoining his property, or build one-half of it himself.

24. Where can material for a house and sheds be procured, and about what would it cost? What about fuel?

In some localities building material can be cut on the settler's farm or from adjoining Government lands for which a permit can be obtained from the Dominion Lands Agent, which will authorize the cutting without charge of the following:—

(1) 3,000 lineal feet of building timber, measuring no more than 12 inches at the butt, or 9,250 feet board measure. (2) 400 roofing poles. (3) 2,000 fencing rails and 500 fence posts, 7 feet long, and not exceeding five inches in diameter at the small end. (4) 30 cords of dry fuel wood for firewood.

The settler has only the expense of the cutting and hauling to his farm. The principal districts are within easy reach of fuel. The settlers of parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan are particularly favored, especially along the various streams, from some of which they get all the coal they require at a trifling cost. Lumber is about the same price or a little lower than in the United States. The principal supply comes from British Columbia and from the northern woods of the prairie provinces. Sand and gravel are fairly plentiful and where a supply of this can be had, cement, which is reasonable in price, is considerably used. Cement is but little more expensive than in the United States. Brick of good quality is to be had at principal centres, and varies in price.

25. When is the best time to go to Western Canada?

Settlers can locate lands to advantage at any time from March to November. In midsummer, or immediately after the American crops have been harvested, are good times to make a trip of investigation. Persons seeking farm employment should come in the spring or just before harvest—usually in July or August.

26. Can I get employment with a farmer so as to become acquainted with local conditions?

See or write to the nearest Canadian Government Agent who will give you a directing certificate to the officer in charge of the Land Settlement Branch of the Canadian Department of Immigration and Colonization, in the district in which you prefer to get employment, and he will assist you in every way to obtain employment on a farm. For this service you are under no obligation to him as he is a salaried official of the Canadian Government.

Men experienced in agriculture may expect to receive good wages on yearly engagements. During the spring, summer, and fall months, engagements are made at higher figures.

27. How can I get information as to where is the best place to buy?

First decide in your own mind whether you prefer a farm principally for grain growing, that is a level open place, where every acre can be cultivated, or whether you prefer a farm suitable for mixed farming, that requires a place where there is some natural shelter in the way of useful clumps of poplar and willow and where there is a good part of the land open prairie. Some districts are all open level prairie, without any bush, and other districts are known as "park" country, having open parts of prairie, sheltered amongst clumps of small trees. Land in British Columbia varies greatly. See the British Columbia section of this booklet.

The Canadian Government maintains a Land Settlement Branch for the purpose of enabling the prospective land settler or farm worker to obtain reliable advice and direction in the best districts for settlement, proper prices for land and equipment, correct methods of farming and general assistance in overcoming the difficulties incidental to settling in a new country. The Branch has a staff of field men, many of whom, in addition to being practical and experienced farmers, are graduates of the best agricultural schools and colleges in Canada. One hundred and fifty of these experts are stationed at rural points, are equipped with motor cars and are continually travelling about their districts. Intending settlers from the United States or other countries will be directed by the nearest Canadian Government Agent to the Superintendent Land Settlement Branch, Department of Immigration and Colonization, at any of the following points: Manitoba—Winnipeg, Enderton Building; Saskatchewan—Regina, G. W. V. A. Building; Saskatoon, Connaught Building; Prince Albert, Harphill Building; Alberta—Edmonton, Williamson Block; Calgary, Southam Building; British Columbia—Vancouver, Northwest Building; Vernon, Megaw Building. Officials of the Land Settlement Branch will be pleased to give information on any agricultural settlement problem. Their advice and assistance may protect settlers from their inexperience with local conditions, from unfair dealers and from employing wrong methods at the start. The Department is desirous that settlers commence farming in Canada under the most favorable auspices, in districts and on land where their success and their present capital can be most effectively safeguarded.

Lists of unoccupied farms for sale giving names and addresses of owners, prices, terms, acreage suitable for cultivation, distance from a railway, nature of soil and value of buildings, may be obtained upon application to any Canadian Government Agent, referred to on first inside cover page. Applicants must specify the district in which they are particularly interested.

28. Do I have to change my citizenship?

It is not necessary to become a citizen of Canada to own land or to farm it. After a few years residence in the country one can decide himself whether or not he may wish to do so. Title to a homestead, which will be issued in three years from date of occupation if all conditions are complied with, will be issued on giving certificate that citizenship has been applied for, but will not be granted until five years residence in the country has been established.

TEXT PRINTED IN U. S. A.

Much Capital is not Absolutely Necessary —Read the Figures

HINTS FOR THE MAN ABOUT TO START

The newcomer may start for Western Canada during any month in the year.

Railroads carry him to within a short distance of his new home.

The country roads are good, and there is settlement in all parts, thus shelter is easily reached.

For feeding on the way, put in two-by-four cleats breast high on the horses, and fix to fit the end of a stout trough which is dropped in, afterwards nailing on a top cleat.

If they have been used to corn, bring along twenty bushels for each horse if possible, not only to feed along the way, but to use while breaking them in to an oat diet. Bring all the horses you can. Five big horses can pull a 12-inch gang through the sod, but six can do it easier and you can use four on the harrow. If you have been intending to bring eight horses, bring twelve.

If you have any spare time or can get work, they bring in money.

Bring your cows and also your cream separator. The latter will not sell for much and is useful here, as you have no place to store quantities of milk.

Pack up a supply of groceries in such a way that you can get at them easily, but upon this you may have to pay duty.

Do not sell anything that can be used in your new farming. Old belts, singletrees, doubletrees, and such goods are worth far more away out on the prairies than on the old improved farm, and they will cost more there.

Bring all sorts of tools and wagon gears with you; you will save money by doing so; anvil, drills, old bolts, and screws, etc., come in handy.

Bring your stock remedies and a medicine cabinet for the household, with carbolic salve, liniments, etc.

One of the first things you will need is a hayrack, and you will not have time to build one before it is needed, so take the old one or build a new one and take it with you. It can be used for crating and for partitions and other purposes in loading the car. Make the sides of the rack quite close and have a solid bottom.

Bring along your base-burner. Coal and wood are plentiful.

Have a small tank made to carry water in the cars for the horses, to hold two barrels, about three feet in diameter and four high, the top soldered on with a lid just large enough to get in a pail. It also will be useful to haul water for the house when you land.

Wives intending to join their husbands in Canada should bring evidence along confirming this.

Farm Implements and Building.—Prices are quoted for some of the principal implements on the basis of being all new that are used on a quarter-section (160 acres). If the intending farmer desires, he may purchase good used implements at considerable reductions, or the new settler, by paying freight, may bring his implements with him. It is sometimes possible for neighbors to get along with a small expenditure for machinery by co-operation during the first few years in the use of implements.

Prices:

Binder, 7 foot, complete	$271.66	Wagon box	$ 46.53
Mower, 5 foot	98.70	Drill, 16 single disc	203.04
Harrow, drag, 6-section	40.19	Harrow, 16-disc	75.20
Plow, walking, 12-inch	30.55	Hay rake, 10 foot	58.75
Plow, Two furrow gang	122.20	Cream separator	75.20
Cultivator, spring tooth	91.18	Fanning mill	36.19
Wagon and box	162.62	Bob sleighs	56.40
Wagon gear	116.56		

Cost of Improving Land.—Scrub breaking, per acre, $10.00 upwards; breaking open prairie, per acre, $4.00 to $6.00; plowing stubble $1.50 to $2.50 per acre; harrowing, each operation, per acre, 25 cents; discing, each operation, per acre, 75 cents; seeding, 50 cents; barbed wire, per spool 80 rods, $4.50; one mile three-strand wire, $54.00; posts, per mile $30.00; well, with pump, $75.00 to $300.00, according to depth.

Cost of Growing Wheat on 160 Acres.—Fifteen dollars per acre represent approximately the cost of production of an acre of grain. That is, in the case of the farmer who either employs labor to do the work or allows himself the cost of the labor necessary for the operation. The calculation, too, is based on $50 land the interest on which, at 6 per cent., would be $3.00 an acre. Where land costs less than this amount the interest charge would be correspondingly less. The following are the items of cost based on the experience of many practical farmers: Preparation of the land, $2.50; Seed, $1.50; Seeding operation, 50 cents; Cultivation, 75 cents; Harvesting, $2.00; Threshing, $2.50; Cleaning grain and hauling, $1.50; Depreciation of machinery, 50 cents; Rent, or interest on cost of $50 land, $3.00; Total, $14.75.

Evidence was given in 1923 before the United States Tariff Commission to show that the Canadian farmer was able to produce a bushel of wheat for 46 cents less than the United States farmer. The per bushel cost in the United States in that year was $1.49; in Canada $1.03. The averages given for eleven years were $1.58 for the United States; and $1.22 for Canada. In average yield there is an advantage of three bushels to the acre in favor of the Canadian farmer. Of course, the cost per bushel diminishes as the yield increases and the grade improves. The 1923 yield was satisfactory over the greater part of the wheat-growing area of Canada, reaching a high mark of 73 bushels to the acre on the farm of Mr. G. G. Coote, M.P., at Nanton, Alberta, and 20 to 30 bushels per acre was quite a common yield.

Building Material.—The following are prices at Winnipeg, 1924, for some of the material used in the construction of a house or barn. It would be useless to suggest the cost of buildings because so many considerations enter, such as the size of the buildings and the conveniences required. From the rude shack costing $300.00 or $400.00 to the more elaborate home costing a couple of thousand dollars there is a wide range. Most settlers start with simple structures which are capable of being added to or improved, while others desire homes and outbuildings to fill the needs of the future. Wages for carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers and painters range from 75 cents to $1.25 an hour. Ordinarily a new settler with a small family could get along nicely and comfortably with a house costing about $500.00 and a barn costing $300.00, with poultry house, hog pen, cow shed and other small outbuildings costing $200.00.

Prices:

	per M.		
2 x 4 (12 feet)	$36.00	No. 1 shingles, per square	$5.60
2 x 6	42.00	Tar paper, roll	1.55
2 x 8	51.00	Wire nails, 4", cwt.	5.90
No. 1 shiplap, 1 x 6	33.00	Wire nails, 6", cwt.	6.00
" " 1 x 8	54.00	Shingle nails, cwt.	9.00
Board flooring	32.00	2 and 2½ finishing nails, cwt.	7.00
Drop siding, 1 x 6, fir	48.00	Lime, per barrel	3.50
Drop siding, 1 x 6, spruce	60.00		
E. G. flooring, 1 x 4, fir	90.00		

Capital Required.—There is no fixed amount that can be stated as the capital essential in all cases. Some men have a genius for getting along on small capital, but it may as well be stated that the larger the capital the better. The settler who is taking up unimproved land without a loan should, in addition to railway fares for his family, have sufficient capital to meet the following approximate expenditures: freight, $110.00; first payment on 160 acres land at $20.00 an acre— $320.00; house, $500.00; barn, $300.00; poultry house, etc., $200.00; implements, $900.00; live stock, (four horses, three cows, two pigs, 25 chickens,) $600.00; total $2,930.00.

SUGGESTIONS FOR SHIPPING SETTLER'S EFFECTS

Each shipment should be accompanied by an Export Declaration of the U. S. Treasury Department, Customs Form 7525, T. D. 38,410, signed in triplicate. If your railway agent has not these, apply to nearest Canadian Government Agent. These forms do not have to be sworn to where the goods are going to Canada.

Advise the Canadian Government Agent of number of car and name of railway. Person accompanying the car, when live stock is taken can make out entry papers on arrival in Canada.

If less than carload, do not take bulky articles; only those of maximum value for minimum weight, such as bedding, dishes, etc., which can be shipped in boxes or securely crated.

When carload shipment is made goods on export shipment sheet should be described "One carload of emigrant movable or Settler's Effects." If carload of household goods only, use the phrase, "One carload of household goods only," giving car number, weight and value, in each case.

If less than carload, each piece must be crated or boxed, and marked with the name of the owner and destination in Western Canada, giving weight and value of each piece. At the bottom of the list add the words: "All being household goods, emigrant's movables or settler's effects." In the bill of lading use gross weight; in the export declaration netweight.

Ask Canadian Government Agent for passenger and freight rates.

Horses must be inspected by a Veterinarian of the American Bureau of Animal Industry. Hogs will be quarantined for 30 days at the boundary.

The freight rates on a carload, 24,000 lbs. minimum, of settler's effects from the principal International boundary points to the chief cities in Western Canada, are as follows:—

Niagara Falls to	Cost per carload of 24,000 lbs. min.
Winnipeg	$108.00
Regina	141.60
Saskatoon	151.20
Calgary	180.00
Edmonton	180.00

Montreal and Prescott to	Cost per carload of 24,000 lbs. min.
Winnipeg	$108.00
Regina	141.60
Saskatoon	151.20
Calgary	180.00
Edmonton	180.00

Emerson, Man. to	Cost per carload of 24,000 lbs. min.
Winnipeg	$ 10.00
Regina	26.40
Saskatoon	32.40
Calgary	49.20
Edmonton	52.00

Gretna, Man. to	Cost per carload of 24,000 lbs. min.
Winnipeg	$ 26.40
Regina	26.40
Saskatoon	49.20
Calgary	49.20
Edmonton	52.00

North Portal to	Cost per carload of 24,000 lbs. min.
Winnipeg	$ 22.80
Regina	16.80
Saskatoon	25.20
Calgary	34.80
Edmonton	36.60

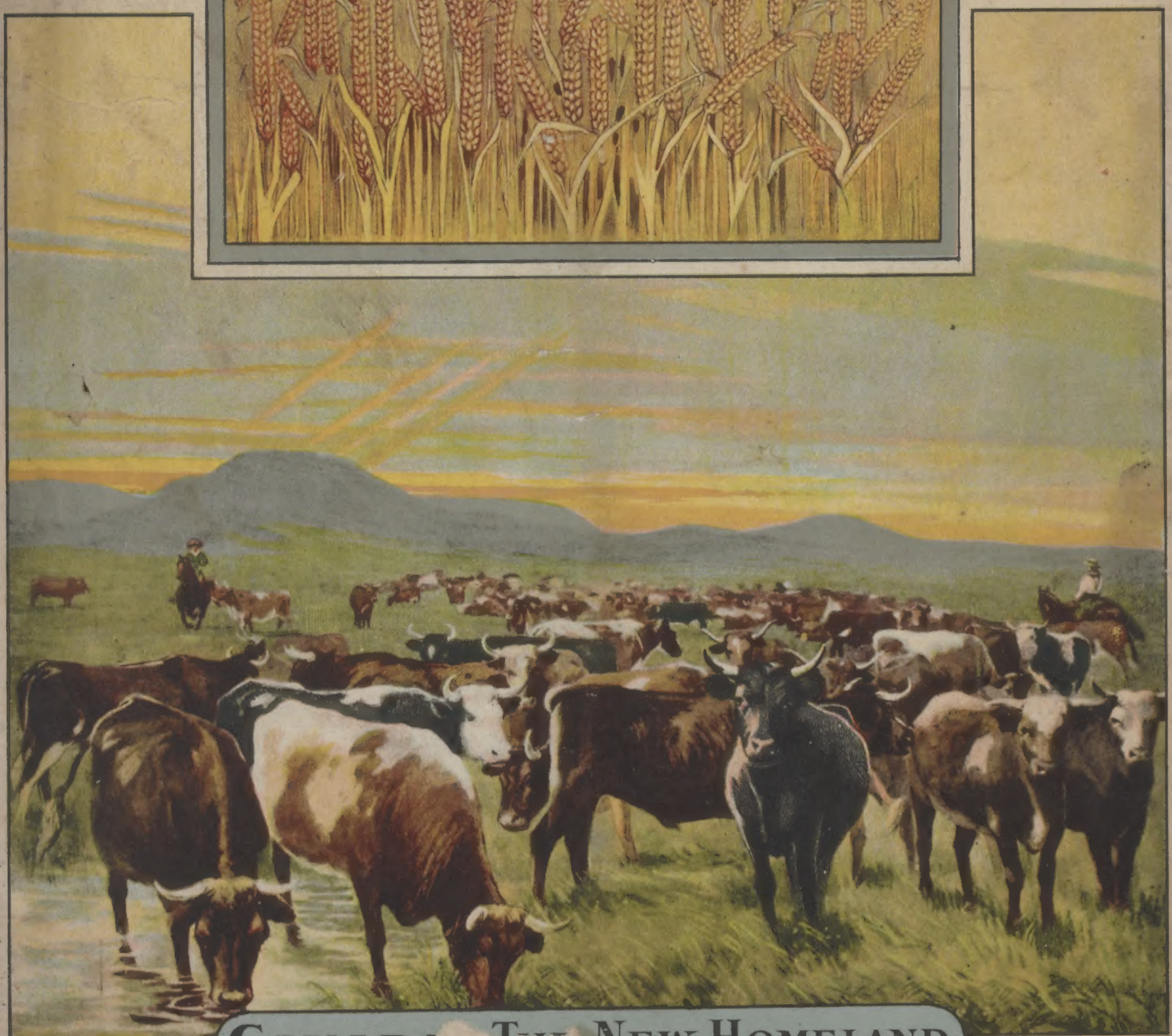
Coutts, Alta. to	Cost per carload of 24,000 lbs. min.
Winnipeg	.....
Regina	$ 29.40
Saskatoon	36.60
Calgary	16.80
Edmonton	25.80

Kingsgate, B.C. to	Cost per carload of 24,000 lbs. min.
Winnipeg	.....
Regina	$ 62.40
Saskatoon	70.40
Calgary	37.60
Edmonton	52.00

Huntingdon, B.C. to	Cost per carload of 24,000 lbs. min.
Winnipeg	.....
Regina	$ 84.80
Saskatoon	84.80
Calgary	59.20
Edmonton	68.80

Add to the foregoing rates the rate from point of shipment in the United States to the nearest International boundary point, particulars of which can be obtained from any Canadian Government Agent, or from the local railroad agent.

CANADA WEST



CANADA THE NEW HOMELAND